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From the Greensborough Patriot.

THE MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

The meeting of the Whigs of Randolph, called by proclamation in the county, on the 4th day of November, it being the day of County Court, John B. Ashe, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas Bower, was requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the chairman, Henry W. Guion, Esq. explained the objects of the meeting, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the following resolutions:

1. That the Whigs of Randolph desire to express their concurrence in the recent movements of the Whigs of Guilford, and cordially unite with them, for the purpose of perfecting and strengthening the old bonds of friendship, by means of consulting for the common good, and of preparing for the campaign of 1852." Therefore it is

2. Resolved, That they will send twenty delegates to the Whig State Convention which is to be held in Greensborough on the first Monday in February next, or at such other time and place as may be fixed upon by the said delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.

3. That Millard Fillmore, by his honest, and fearless discharge of duty, and by the conservative and national character of his administration, has fulfilled the requirements of his "great trust," and the Whigs of Randolph are willing and anxious to rally under his banner in the Presidential campaign in 1852.

4. That North Carolina has given many manifestations of fidelity to the conservative principles of the Whig party, and of devotion to the Union, and if she has been "accustomed sleep" she has been *caught napping* over the ashes, the treacherous embers of secession and disunion. And she appeals to the Whigs of the Union to *recognise* her fidelity and devotion, by elevating to the office of Vice President of the United States her favorite son William A. Graham, worthy son of a noble sire—a gentleman who has proved himself true to the glorious traditions of his native State, who has illustrated in his life and character the qualities which constitute a statesman, the scholar and the gentleman.

5. Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret that some of our Whig brethren have been led into the bogs and sloughs of despond, by following after designing political guides, who have abused the confidence and taken advantage of their human impulses, preaching a false, mawkish, and sickly philanthropy; and we advise them to the danger of political brotherhood, to flee from amongst such dangerous guides, and no longer hold communion with the conspirators against the peace and dignity of the Union.

6. Resolved, That the Whigs of Randolph are men, good and true. But if a still small voice might be heard, they would say to the men of all parties at the present time bear it in mind, that the Union must be dissolved by violence and factious scenes similar to those enacted in Louisville and Syracuse, if often repeated will rend asunder the bonds of Union, as did Sampson the withes of green cords,—that there is a point beyond which Southern endurance cannot go, and that if there is not sufficient of the conciliating feeling to put down fanaticism and obedience to the law, and rebellion should stalk forth, the South may be driven by the force of blind desperation to pull down the pillars of the American Union and let it perish in the ruins.

On some further remarks by H. B. Elliott, Esq., on motion of Isaac H. Foust, Esq., the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following are the delegates appointed by the first Resolution:—Henry B. Elliott, Esq., John P. H. Russ, Isaac H. Foust, Esq., Alfred Brower, Col. Abram Craven, M. A. Drake, Esq., Jonathan Worth, Esq., Jesse Walker, Jas. Elliott, Esq., D. Long, Esq., D. T. Black, Alexander Horney, Jas. Dicks, Isaac Worth, Esq., Dr. L. Wood, Zebedee Coltrane, James C. Wren, Col. Michael Cox, Dr. Hinshaw, and Thomas Rice.

On motion of Maj. Russ, the name of Col. Lineberry was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Maj. Russ, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication to the Greensborough Patriot, with the request that the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and the other Whig papers in the State publish the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. TROY, Ch'mn.
THOS. BROWER, Sec'y.

Washington Union, Please Copy.—The Washington Union, free soil abolition, coalition paper, of Boston, has a bit of brag which we extract *verbatim*. "We have entered into a coalition with the *democrats*, a portion of the true stamp." Will the Union find room for this item of election news?

AMERICAN WINE.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9, 1851.

The quantity of wine manufactured in this vicinity surprises me. I have just returned from a visit to one of N. Longworth's wine cellars, where I saw 75,000 bottles of sparkling Catawba, and about 40,000 gallons of wine in casks, varying from 40 to 5,000 gallons in each. This cellar is 120 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 40 feet deep; and it is the intention of the owner to increase it to double this size during the coming spring.—Besides Mr. Longworth, there are many other persons in Cincinnati and the neighborhood engaged in the cultivation of the grape, and it is supposed that not less than one thousand acres are devoted to this purpose. The Catawba grape is, I believe, much preferred to any other variety for wine, and invariably ripens better than the Isabella in this climate. In New Jersey and the East generally it is just the reverse, the Isabella ripening better, and being a more desirable fruit in all respects than the Catawba.

NORTH CAROLINA GRAPES.—The Wilmington Herald recently published a letter from Dr. Togno, a practical and learned gentleman who has engaged in the cultivation of the grape in that vicinity, in which, whilst due credit is given to our State as undoubtedly producing, indigenously and exclusively, the Scuppernong and Catawba Grapes, the maternity of the Isabella Grape is doubted, if not disproved.

"There is no doubt (says Dr. T.) that the Skoupernong—(Indian Sweet Water,) is a native of the Eastern portion of the State of North Carolina, and it is found wild in this region, as well as a purple variety commonly called with us Bullus.

"The Catawba, as its name designates, is also a native of this State, and it is to this day to be found wild on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, and all over that neighborhood. I believe that it is from this locality that Mr. Adlum first obtained it in 1820, or thereabouts, and successfully cultivated it near Georgetown, D. C.—Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, in a letter to me, states of his having obtained the Catawba, that he now so successfully and profitably cultivates in that locality, from Mr. Adlum."

As to the Isabella grape, Dr. T. thinks it has all the characteristics of a foreign grape, and its liability to rot shows it as wanting an important characteristic of an indigenous grape. Dr. J. F. McRee, also, so well known for his scientific attainments, has no doubt that it was imported, about the first of this century, by Mr. Laspeyre of Bladen county, who was in the habit of sending the grapes to the Wilmington market as early as 1810, and who gave liberally of the cuttings of the vine to many of his friends.

Certificate of Character.—The Natchez (Miss.,) Courier of 4th inst., publishes a letter from Senator Gwin, of California, addressed to Hon. A. G. Brown, one of the representatives from Mississippi, in the last Congress, and a candidate in the recent canvass, for re-election. Brown in the course of an electioneering speech at Paulding, Mississippi, awhile ago, indulged some severe reflections upon Mr. Gwin. That gentleman in his reply says:

"Brown is pleased to say I am bankrupt in fortune and character. Pretty language coming from a man who has been for years a notorious bankrupt in his money affairs, and is now on trial before his own constituents as a traitor to his country.

"Of Brown as a politician, I can only say he is a knave, destitute of all principle. As a man, he is without courage and truth—a slanderer and assassin of character, that dares not to strike or attack his foe face to face; but only seeks to destroy when absence and distance serve as a protecting shield."

PENNSYLVANIA LOCOFOCOS.—As a specimen of the value of a Locofoco Editor in Pennsylvania, we publish below a paragraph from the Statesman, the Philadelphia organ of the Cass Locofocos, referring to the Monroe Democrat, an organ of the Buchanan Locofocos:

"*A Cheap Purchase.*—We were a few days since informed that the Hon. James Buchanan sent to the editor of the Monroe Democrat, Mr. Ringwalt, a *check for ten dollars*, for the purpose of enlisting him and his paper in his service during the approaching Presidential delegate elections in this State. This, of course, accounts for the zeal of the editor of the Monroe Democrat in behalf of Mr. Buchanan." *

"With regard to the purchase of Mr. Ringwalt by Mr. Buchanan, for a check of ten dollars, we *know* it to be true, and we defy either Mr. Buchanan or his organ in this city to deny it, and, if they do, we *will prove it to every person's satisfaction.*"

Hurrah for the Old Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The hands have commenced laying heavy Iron on the Raleigh and Gaston Road at the end at Gaston. About one mile and a half has been laid, and that in a superior manner. We are informed that there is iron enough to keep the hands already engaged at work till the first cargo of iron contracted for arrives, by which time more hands will be engaged and the work prosecuted to speedy completion.—*Warrenton News.*

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

Heavy Failure.—The well known house of Peter Cowrey, jr., failed yesterday.—The petition and schedule of Mr. Cowrey, presented in the Second District Court, make his assets $1,072,294. His liabilities are $824,068. He attributes his embarrassments to the failure of Jaudon & Co., of New York, and states that his losses by them exceeded five hundred thousand dollars.

A Deserved Rebuke.—The action of the individual Stockholders in electing Messrs. Hall and DeRosset as Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company after they had been displaced by Gov. Reid, for no assignable cause save politics, was highly honorable to them, a just compliment to the Directors, and a stinging yet deserved rebuke upon the Governor. The Democratic Stockholders were above the trammels of party, and their independent and generous course merits as it has received universal commendation.

Of the rebuke upon the conduct of the Governor, thus plainly exhibited, it is unnecessary to speak. It carries with it a force and significance which language cannot add to or strengthen.

Wilmington Herald.

THE STATE AND THE RAILROAD.—The Wilmington Herald, remarking on the course of Gov. Reid and his Proxy, says:

The Governor in this business has made a batch of blunders. He appointed a gentleman, (a very estimable man, with whom we have long been on terms of friendship) as the Representative of the State, and the appointee suffered personal feelings to influence his conduct; instead of acting as the majority of those most vitally interested in the success of the road desired, he gratified his own individual prejudices. Clearly, if this be so, he was not the proper person to have been entrusted with this great power; what had North Carolina to do with personal feelings or preferences, and why should the State be made the instrument for the gratification of purely private sentiments. It was the duty of the Governor (and he had ample leisure and opportunities to procure the proper information,) to depute some person, who would guard the interests of the State, in view of the important nature of the trust itself, and who would rise superior to every consideration of a secondary nature. The failure to do this constitutes blunder No. 1. Let us see if he has not made another blunder.

The appointment of Directors, we suppose it will be admitted, was a great mistake. The Governor thought proper to remove Messrs. Edward P. Hall and A. J. DeRosset, Jr., and appoint in their places D. K. McRae and Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esqs. This took us all by surprise; Mr. McRae especially, for with characteristic liberality and sense of propriety, he promptly declined the appointment. Not so Mr. Bettencourt, he accepted. Let us look a moment at the antecedents of these three gentlemen: Messrs. Hall and DeRosset, it is well known, are leading men in this community; it is unnecessary to enlarge upon their respective positions or influence; it is universally understood and felt. They have ever been foremost in schemes of Internal Improvement, warm advocates of the system in theory, and paying subscribers in the demonstration. They have large experience in affairs, and great business knowledge and tact. They were original stockholders in the Road, the former to the amount of 100 shares, the latter to that of 20; and since the commencement of this great scheme of improvement, they have added largely to their first stock. Through all the discouragements of its youth, its early struggles and disasters; through its long period of adversity, when it seemed to be the plaything of evil fortune, down to the present time, these gentlemen, together with the band of public spirited and noble hearted men who started and sustained this great enterprise, have borne the burden and heat of the day. They have sacrificed their time, and hazarded their credit, for the sake of the Road We do not know precisely the amounts for which they became personally liable, but the aggregate was very large, possibly $70,000. Identified thus in interest, feeling, and every thing else, with this noble work, they were essentially the proper persons to assist in its direction, and management, and we believe that it will be universally conceded that better Directors than they had proved, cannot be found.

Per Contra.—Mr. Bettencourt, we believe, was always opposed to the system of Internal Improvements. One thing is certain he never loved this Road. When the original books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company were closed, nearly every body in Wilmington, who could raise a hundred dollars or so was recorded in its pages. Except a few, a very small band, and one of these was Mr. Bettencourt. Subscribe he would not,—altho' a man of substance, and from that day until a recent period he has ever been the uncompromising opponent of the enterprise. What claims had he to the State's consideration? wherefore should he be appointed a Representative to guard the interests of the State in an Improvement he had shunned and despised from its commencement? It was the effect of party spirit, that miserable element which in these latter days enters largely and noxiously into the affairs of life, and beneath whose contaminating touch friendships disappear, old associations are battered down, and feelings change like the lake's calm surface, when the tempest lashes its sleeping waters in anger. Yet, what a theatre for a display of this spirit. What has a rail road to do with party? It should be the last place for an exhibition of its baneful tendencies. Yet Mr. Bettencourt's political services were rewarded. He was appointed a Director. This was a monstrous blunder, blunder No. 2, because in the first place the appointment should not have been conferred upon him, and in the second, allowing that the Governor was unfamiliar with Mr. Bettencourt's antecedents, his opposition to the Road, the fact that prior to the appointment he was never interested in its stock to the amount of one dollar; grant these things, yet it cannot be denied that in the exercise of so delicate a duty as the appointing power, it was incumbent upon the Governor to thoroughly inform himself of the qualifications of the individual selected for the trust. The necessity of a judicious and politic appointment would require this; yet it was not done.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1851.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.—The reader will see that with the assistance of one of our most extensive merchants, we have prepared a much longer List of Articles than we have heretofore had; and we are promised the assistance of the same House, in correcting it from time to time, and in giving a Review of the Market.

THE MORGANTON TRAGEDY.—In a postscript to a part of our Tuesday's issue we copied from the Lincolnton Republican an account of the death of Samuel Flemming of Yancey County, by a pistol shot fired by W. W. Avery, Esq. of Morganton, on Tuesday of last week.

We learn that Mr. Avery was committed to prison, was arraigned on Wednesday, and was to be tried on Thursday or Friday last. We have not heard the result.

The Wilmington Herald speaks of Mr. Flemming as "the Whig member from Yancey." There never was a greater mistake. Mr. Flemming was about as far from being a Whig as any man we ever saw.

The Register says, on the authority of a letter received in that city, that about two weeks since, in McDowell Court, a suit in which Mr. Avery had filed a bill on behalf of some of Flemming's relations against him (F.) was heard. The bill, it is stated, "disclosed a series of frauds on the part of Flemming," and Avery commented upon the facts in "as mild a manner as his duty to his client would permit, saying nothing which was *personally* offensive." When Court adjourned, Avery had no sooner got upon the Court yard than he was attacked by F. with a cowhide. Avery immediately turned and knocked him down with his fist—being unarmed; when F. rose with a rock and struck him on the temple and over the eye several blows—felling him and rendering him entirely insensible. Since that time, it is further stated, "Flemming had been boasting of the disgrace and infamy he had fastened on Avery." Upon the first opportunity which offered—upon meeting him in the Court House, Avery shot him, as already described.

THE MILITARY ELECTION.—We learn that the vote of the Moore County Regiment was, for Col. Morison 24, for Col. Winslow 4. The following is the state of the poll, as far as heard from:

	Winslow.	Morison.	McLean.
Cumberland—Upper Reg't,	00	00	28
Lower "	18	4	2
Sampson,	17	00	00
Bladen,	16	00	1
Moore,	4	24	00
Totol.	55	28	31

NORTH CAROLINA READER.—We have received from Mr. Wiley, the author, a copy of this work, which has so often been mentioned in this paper. It is handsomely printed and bound, and contains a great deal of useful and curious and interesting matter. It will soon be for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore. We hear some complaints that the author has fixed too high a price on it (viz: $1;) but it should be remembered that all books of only local and therefore limited circulation are necessarily higher in price than those in general use.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We some time ago gave the outlines of the plan adopted by the Trustees of Davidson College to establish a permanent fund for the support of the Institute. It was, in substance,—

The creation of 1000 Scholarships, at $100 each, the payment of which, by any person, to entitle that person to send a son or other person to the College, for and during the term of 20 years, free of charge for tuition. No subscription of a Scholarship to be binding until 400 shall have been sold. The purchaser to send his Scholar at any time, or may send more than one at a time; but the whole term of tuition to be limited to 20 years. Any individual or association, paying $500, to be entitled to a perpetual Scholarship.—The funds arising from these sales, to be invested in stocks or bonds, the income only to be used. The Scholarships may be assigned or devised.

We learn from the Rev. Mr. Baker, of Salisbury, who is canvassing the Fayetteville Presbytery in aid of this plan, that upwards of 200 Scholarships have been taken, leaving less than 200 to be obtained to make the plan binding.

Ex. Gov. James Jones, Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress from Tennessee, to succeed Hopkins L. Turney, Loco.

LOUISIANA.—The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature. For Congress, one Whig and three Locos.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A steamer at N. York brings nearly a million in gold, and 400 passengers.

The proposal to divide California into two States engaged a great deal of attention. Delegates to a Convention have been elected from several counties.

Many murders and robberies have been committed since the previous accounts.—No executions have taken place.

The mines were yielding bountifully.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Whigs have a majority of 2 in the House of Delegates. The Senate is tied. Two Whigs and five Locos are said to be elected State Officers.

THE GEORGIA UNION PARTY.—We had not time in our last to call the reader's particular attention to the extraordinary positions assumed by the "Constitutional Union party," of Georgia, as laid down in Mr. Toombs's speech on the evening of the day on which he was elected Senator in Congress. Those positions were, briefly, that that party will pursue a separate organization;—will not be represented in any National Convention;—will wait till candidates are nominated and principles set forth, before it takes sides with either of the two great parties;—that the adoption of the Compromise measures will be an indispensable condition of its support;—and, that this condition being complied with, it will unite with either the Whigs or Locofocos.

We fear that the election of a democrat as Governor of Georgia, by the almost unanimous vote of the Whig party, assisted by a small portion of the democracy who were friends to the Union, is not the only triumph which that party will have to boast of, in consequence of the organization of the "Constitutional Union party." Whilst the Locofocos of Georgia will have no scruples against going into a National Convention with the Van Burens, and Wilmots, and Chases, and Sumners, and will lend their aid to vote down the fanatics, and to put up National candidates and a National platform, (in appearance if not in reality,)—the Whigs of Georgia stand aloof, and therefore, possibly, and even probably, put it in the power of the free soilers of the North to adopt principles, and select candidates, which Georgia and the South cannot and will not support.—They thus invite and consent to the perpetuation of the very evils which they profess, and no doubt sincerely, to deprecate. Is this wisdom? Is it patriotism? Is it just to themselves and to their brethren of the South, to say nothing of their brethren of the Whig party?

It is the wisdom of the man who, having a joint inheritance, refuses to do aught for its improvement until his co-tenant has ploughed, and planted, and matured a crop, and then he will condescend to share it with him who has borne the heat and burden of the day—though the chances are that it will run to waste for want of his own assistance.

It is the patriotism of the secessionist, or disunionist, who would fight the battle of the constitution by destroying it, instead of struggling, under it, to maintain and defend it in the fulness of its integrity.

It is the justice of the man who thinks nobody can be just but himself; that nobody but himself knows what are the rights and what the interests of the South.

We have no patience with such pharisaical people, who are so much better, and wiser, and more patriotic, than other people. And who yet expect other people, without vouchsafing them assistance, and instruction, and example, to be as good, and as wise, and as patriotic as themselves.

We yet hope that the Whigs of Georgia will take a common sense view of the subject, and will go into the National Council with their Whig brethren, prepared to lend their aid in nominating men who, if less happy in framing resolutions which may serve as a platform for all men of all factions, have shown themselves ready to uphold the Constitution, and the Laws; and under them, those rights of the South guarantied by that very Compromise which this Georgia "Constitutional Union party" contends for.

VERY PROBABLE.—The N. Y. Express "charges upon the Tribune, and the Albany Evening Journal, and the factions which those journals lead, the design of bringing about, by traitorous contrivances, the defeat of the Whig ticket, for the purpose of having it appear that Mr. Fillmore and his Administration are not sustained in New York. This was to prevent the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the next Presidential term, the indications of which, from the South and Northwest, and indeed from nearly every quarter, were becoming more and more favorable."

There is very little doubt of the truth of this charge of treachery, against those Journals, which, whilst they make a feeble pretence of being Whigs, are altogether abolitionists, and therefore as bitterly opposed to Mr. Fillmore as their co-laborers the Locofocos of the South.

A NEW BUGGY.—A light, pleasant vehicle attracted considerable attention in our streets on Tuesday. It was a Buggy whose springs consisted of four solid bars of steel, two of them attached to the front axle, and the hind part of the seat, the other two to the rear axle and the fore part of the seat. The advantages are said to be lightness, durability, and cheapness. And we could not give it a higher recommendation than by mentioning that Mr. A. A, McKethan of this place has purchased the Patent Right for this county.

County Rights are sold by Mr. Cumming of Greensborough.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Boston Courier, (probably well informed,) says that Mr. Webster will probably retire from the State Department at the close of the present year. His position, as the candidate of his New England friends for the Presidency, is assigned by some, and bad health by others, as the cause of his retirement.

FARMING IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Hillsborough Recorder cites, as an evidence that people need not desert their fields in North Carolina, in search of new lands in the West, the following instance of thrift:

"A friend informed us recently, that a farm was sold last year to an industrious citizen of this county for 550 dollars, and this year he will be able to pay for it in the proceeds of the farm, by the labor of himself and one hand; and that, too, after taking out his support."

That man will get rich.

By the way, we did not mean to be understood, in our last, that the application of Guano alone would appreciate the value of land from $5 to $50 per acre; but, that the guano *and* the skilful cultivation generally pursued by those who are liberal enough to lay out so much money on their land, have that effect, in Virginia and elsewhere.

IRON.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer has the following sketch of a probable scene in England:

"Notwithstanding the already excessive imports, we daily hear of extensive orders for all sorts of articles we can ourselves manufacture as extensively as England. One day we read of a contract in London for six thousand five hundred tons of iron for some railway in Tennessee; and the next day we see in a London paper that an ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury—the grand mover of the existing tariff—is in the midst of his English friends to get a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, and liberally proposes to take in part payment *seventy thousand tons* of railroad iron. What glorious news for Sir John Guest and his co-workers in iron on the fast anchored isle! And when these great iron princes meet to mature our proposals for iron, what a pleasant time they must have of it! We can readily imagine the remarks of Sir John to his co-partners. "Well, gentlemen, we must be liberal with Mr. Walker, for he was the great originator of the United States tariff of 1846, which has tended to increase our fortunes; and, in view of the extensive railroad mania in that country, we can make as much money as we want. Let us, then, treat *him* well. We should remember, gentlemen, that there is iron ore enough in two or three States in the United States to supply half the world with excellent iron; but, instead of the Yankees filling their own pockets, they passed a bill in 1846 which fills ours. Besides, they pay in gold eagles, and their own shining gold, too, fresh from the mint. In view of all these things, I repeat, we are called upon to deal liberally with Mr. Walker. I therefore propose we sell him seventy thousand tons of railway iron at a reduction of five per cent. from the market rate. Some of you, gentlemen, may consider this too great a reduction, but you must remember that we shall make at least twenty thousand pounds sterling each, or about one hundred thousand dollars in those eagles. But, by the way, gentleman, what d—d fools those Yankees must be to exchange their gold for our iron, when we all know they possess beds of iron ore more vast than our own."

THE MEXICAN INVASION.—A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 13th with reports of the capture of Matamoras by the invaders, of large reinforcements joining them, of great alarm in Mexico, of preparations for defence, and orders to give no quarter. But, a despatch from New Orleans, of the 16th, says that the news of the capture of Matamoras is not credited there.

On the contrary, it is stated that an arrival from Brazos reports that Caravajal on the 9th raised the siege of Matamoras, and his followers had disbanded.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—The American Agents have not given up the Annihilator, though the New York press with much unanimity have pronounced it a humbug. A Lecture upon the subject, accompanied by an exhibition of, and experiments with, the machines, was delivered in New York on the 10th inst. The Lecturer argued that though failures had frequently attended various experiments, there had been sufficient success also to prove the value of the Annihilator. He exhibited a model house, four feet high and three feet broad, made of sheet iron and filled with combustibles. These having been fired and the interior of the house being in a blaze, the machine was applied and the flames subdued. Other experiments were tried with similar results, of which the Express says:

"Upon the whole, the audience seemed pleased and greeted the performance by occasional applause. At the same time, it is certain that nothing has been proved about the general availability of the machine. It is well known that the gas generated in it, is fatal to flame, and nothing beyond that was substantiated by the exhibition on Monday evening. We cannot be assured that the Annihilator will be serviceable in subduing the devouring element when it has possession of our dwellings, merely from the fact that it could quench a blaze in a small house framed of sheet iron. In one sense, then, the experiment was quite satisfactory. It did not fail of accomplishing the desired result, and that speedily, but we cannot argue from it the perfect success of the instrument in a *bona fide*, full size conflagration. Heavy sales of the Annihilator cannot be sustained and its general adoption cannot be secured until the experimenters forsake experiments in miniature and make some grand triumphant illustration which the public may witness, and by which they will be convinced."

Significant of Evil.—The New York City Industrial Congress held its twenty-third session at the City Hall on Tuesday evening. A resolution concurring in the resolutions *recently adopted at Tammany Hall*, advocating *the abandonment of our non-intervention policy*, and "taking the position appertaining to a free and powerful nation," was *carried*, after a long discussion, in which some thought the subject required grave consideration, as it would change the whole policy of our Government. Others objected to so thorough and radical a change in our Government, and others still advocated it.—*Newark Advertiser.*

New Hope Against the Pines.—Mr. James N. Craig, of New Hope, in this county, raised the present season *eighty-five* bushels of Sweet Potatoes on one-fourth of an acre of land! and a friend, who was present and saw them measured, says they were of a remarkably fine size. If any of our friends in the Pines, where the soil is considered so well adapted to this vegetable, can beat this, we would be pleased to record the fact. Nor will we object, if called upon to test the quality of each parcel *by tasting a few of them.*

Eighty-five bushels at forty cents per bushel, the price for which this article is now selling in this market, would bring $34—a good yield for a quarter of an acre of land. This fact suggests a question which our farmers would do well to consider: Is there not too little attention paid to the cultivation of root crops, which in many cases are vastly more productive than Corn, and always valuable for home consumption, if not of ready sale in the market.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

A Steam Carriage for Plank Roads.—Mr Fisher, a well-known artist of the city of New York, has patented a steam carriage for ordinary travel on plank and macadamized roads. We could not, without drawings, give our readers an intelligible description of this invention, but we may state that he has introduced a new method of working steam expansively. By the combination of the radius and parallel rods he gives great steadiness to the machines even at the highest velocities, and by other arrangements for cutting off the steam, &c. enables one person to work the engine with perfect ease and effect. A committee of the Mechanic's Institute, consisting of Prof. Renwick, Mr. Durham, and Mr. Meigs, report favorably upon his instrument, and the editors of the American Artisan, competent authorities, speak of it at length, and in terms of praise.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Indictments against the Christiana Rioters.—The grand jury of the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia made their presentment on Saturday. In relation to the outrage at Christiana, their labors have resulted in the finding of indictments against forty persons for the crime of high treason against the Government of the U. States, and other indictments for minor offences arising out of the same transaction.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 6th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. ABNER FLINN HARRINGTON to Miss MARY COX, only daughter of John Cox, Esq.; all of Moore.

In Chatham county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. T. Lineberry, ANDREW HEADEN to Miss MARTHA L., eldest daughter of Josiah Headen, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence in Moore county on Friday night, the 14th instant, Mr. MURDOCH McKENZIE, in the 80th year of his age. He was for many years an active elder of the Presbyterian Church, and being possessed of much of the "simplicity which is in Christ," he was universally loved as far as known, and he "came to his grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Wm. H. Dudley, Mr. JAMES PERRY ARMISTEAD, aged 21 years, son of Wm. J. Armistead, of Marianna, West Florida.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 16 and 19—Steamers Chatham and Gov Graham, with boats Telegraph, Express, Cassidy, M Brown and Cumberland in tow, and goods for Wall & McDonald, Summerell, Powe & Co, H & E J Lilly, J W McRae, Jenkins & Roberts, John A Cameron, I Cox, R D Golding, Murchison, Reid & Co, R Gray, R T Long, J McInnis, N Gibson, J Lassiter, C A Harrison, J H Lindsay, J R Brown, G Womack, D Beard, E Belo, McRae & Munroe, Island Ford Co, Earnhardt & Moss, J Hiatt, W T Horne, Bailey & Howell, J Utley, J H Thompson, Carr & Turner, Wm Treloar, J W Thomas, Dr J Summerill, D & J McRae, R G Lindsay, Mrs C M Walker, J McIver, W A Lash, G W Johnson, Woollen & Elliott, Josiah Cheek, J W Lindsay, W H McRae, G McNeill, Rev B Craven, J R & J Sloan, J T O Wilbar, C F & D R Nav Co, J R & S Gilmer, Headen & Horne, W J Parker, Holt, Murray & Co, J Stafford, J L Bitting, J Long, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Porter & Ogden, J F Chambers & Co, W J McConnell, Rankin & McLean, Brower & Moffitt, Blum & Smith, M L & R J Holmes, G H Lee, Smith, Clark & Swaim, Hauser & Wilson, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, C W Williams, J G M Buffaloe, Dillon & Wright, W Smith, Holmes, Culp & Co, Shelly & Field, King & Hege, Transom & Bro, Anderson & Ijams, D W Rogers & Co, Eccles & Griffin, A S Horney, W S Gilmer, Kirk & Moss, G Makepeace, J M A Drake, F Cooper, J B Troy, J Jones, N Gibson, J & B G Worth, F L Gorrell, M Brown & Son, E A Vogler, Scott & McAdoo, A C Freeman, A Williams, Young & Horton, Crowell & Hix, Carr & Watson, Holmes, Earnhardt & Co, S E Johnson, L F Carr, Wood & Harriss, W R Holt, W Baker, J G B Roulhac, C Banks, E J Hale & Son, A W Steel, H Erambert, H Branson & Son, W Draughon, J Utley, J B Walton, H L Myrover & Co, C W Andrews, J W Baker, J D Williams, E C Hall, C Benbow, J B Troy, Jr, J Smith & Co, J & T Waddill, C A McMillan, C A Brown, C T Haigh & Son, E L Winslow, Council & Cain, B Rose & Son, Waldauer & Co, E Fuller.

Nov'r 19—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ben Berry, Odd Fellow and Mike Cronly in tow, with 400 tons merchandise for merchants of this place and the interior.

River in good boating condition.

INDIAN MANNERS AND CHARACTER.

We have several times noticed the recent grand assembly of many Indian Tribes at Fort Laramie. The following is the latest of the series of articles descriptive of the scene, written by the Editor of the St. Louis Republican, who was present:—

TREATY GROUND, NEAR FORT LARAMIE, I. T., Sept. 9, 1851.

THE CHEYENNE SOLDIERS.

In the afternoon, about a hundred of the soldiers of the Cheyennes came into camp. These are the young men of the nation. They are formed into companies, with a head or principal leader, and other subordinate officers, and in organization and purposes resemble our volunteers.—Their principal head is usually a well known brave, and when with the nation, travelling or hunting, they constitute the guard, scouts, &c. They form the war parties, and often go to war upon their own hook, sometimes without the knowledge or consent of the chiefs. They are so numerous, and so well banded together, that the chiefs can do nothing with them.

In this case, about one-third of them were mounted on horseback—the others were on foot—and the first intimation we had of their approach, was their shouts and yells, as they came over the plains, from the Cheyure village. They came as a war party; their horses were painted in in the most approved style—their manes and tails in various colors; and on the hips and shoulders the rider had painted his "*coos.*"

This "*coos*" is a history of the feats which the Indian has performed. Every scalp he may have taken, or enemy he has slain, is represented by a hand, or some other symbol, painted on his horse. Stealing horses is a great feat, and every horse that he has stolen is marked by an emblem somewhat resembling a horse's hoof.

All the Indians were painted in their war costume, and dressed in the best possible manner, armed, some with guns, some with lances, and others with bows and arrows. Their horsemen and footmen apparently mingled in a confused mass, but it could soon be seen that there was order in all their movements. They would fire their guns, shoot their arrows, give a shout, make a charge, and then the horsemen from the centre would rush out around and through the footmen, indicating the manner of protecting their men when too closely pressed. These exhibitions of the wild and savage mode of warfare are exciting beyond description, and when the Indian enters into it—when there are a number of them together—the whoops and yells seem to stir up every element of his wild nature. Nothing in the trappings and excitement of war among civilized men, is more enlivening than the peculiar whoop and yell of savage warfare. There followed in the distance a crowd of squaws and children, contributing to the wildness of the scene by their songs and wailings.

This company came thundering down the plain, dashing through the lines of the military sentinels, and brought up in the enclosure prepared for the Council. Here they went through various manœuvres, and I must say that they performed their drill with most soldierlike precision. How they ever ran through such a series of twistings and turnings, and avoided being trampled on by the horses, and by each other, I could scarcely understand, although looking on all the time. At intervals we had dances and songs, and then the counting of "*coos.*" Counting "*coos*" is common with all the tribes. After a dance and a song, the Indians form in a semicircle; an Indian, who has "coos" to count, goes into the centre, and tells all the feats he has done. He commences with his first act, and goes through, giving the time and the circumstances under which he did it, and with what nation.—Told in this public manner, he is liable to exposure if he tells an untruth, and being detected in a lie when counting "coos," would forever disgrace him in his own and all other tribes. For each "coo" the drummers give one rap on their drum, and thus on until the Indian repeats his whole history. On this occasion some counted from twenty-five to thirty "coos."

In the evening the Sioux had a dog feast, which made some of the whites who participated in it quite sick, possibly from excess of eating.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

THE CROW INDIANS.

The cannon was fired this morning, and the flag raised for the assembling of the council, at 9 o'clock. About that hour, it was announced that the Crows were coming in, conducted by Mr. Meldrum, their interpreter. Col. Mitchell and party went out and met them beyond our encampment. This is much the finest delegation of Indians we have yet seen, and although they were just from a journey of nearly eight hundred miles, they made a most splendid appearance. They were all mounted. Their horses, though jaded and reduced by the long trip, still showed mettle, and many of them were beautiful animals. The Crow Indian rides better than any other. He sits on his horse with apparent ease and even elegance. They were dressed with more taste, and their dresses, especially the head dress of the chiefs, made more display than any of the other tribes. They came down the plain in a solid column, singing their national songs.

In front rode the two principal chiefs, each carrying a highly ornamented pipe; behind them the remainder of the party with their arms, and in the rear a few squaws. Neither these men, nor any of their tribe, had ever before been so far East of their own grounds, and they were now in the midst of their enemies—those tribes with whom they have been at war for unknown years. Their coming was expected, and had called out the Indians from all the surrounding villages. The whole plain seemed alive with the moving masses of red-skins. Amidst it all, the Crows seemed not the least disturbed or alarmed. Col. Mitchell met them; the chiefs dismounted, made a short speech in reply to the Colonel, smoked all round, and then he assigned them a camp ground near his own, and invited the chiefs and principal men to attend the Council that morning. The young men now took charge of the horses and the preparations of the camp.

IN COUNCIL.

The Indians were late in assembling, and the council consisted of nearly the same persons as previously noted. The Crow chiefs were assigned a place within the circle, and soon after they were seated, most of the chiefs and principal men of each tribe came up and presented the pipe and smoked with them.

Colonel Michell then informed them, through their interpreters, that he had submitted to them all the propositions he had to make, and he was now prepared to hear what they thought of them—if they had talked and smoked the matter over among themselves. He would first hear from the Sioux.

Terre Blue Brule, an old but very good chief, after selecting his interpreters, addressed the commissioners:—

"Father, you and the whites have a great deal of sense, and you and our Grand Father have put yourselves to a great deal of trouble to come out here to see us. But we are all glad in our hearts that you have come. We know you want to do us good, to make us be at peace with each other and the whites, and we want to be at peace. I and my band, the Brules, have heard all you have said, and we have talked togetheed about it. Some things you propose are very well, but in some things we don't agree with you. We are a large band, and we claim half of all the country; but, we don't care for that, for we can hunt anywhere. But we have decided differently from you, Father, about this chief for the nation. We want a chief for each band, it will be much better for you and the whites. Then we will make soldiers of our young men, and we will make them good men to the whites and other Indians. But, Father, we can't make one chief. We are a poor people, and want very much to see the presents you told us were coming.

Big Vaneton, another Sioux, who is very much like some of our fussy, meddlesome, every day orators, followed. He never lets an opportunity escape him to make a speech, and seldom speaks much to the point.

"Father, you tell us to behave ourselves on the roads and make peace. I am willing to shake hands and make peace with all the whites and the Indians. Your white people travel the roads and they have destroyed the grass. Why do you not give them grass of their own? They have destroyed our grass and timber, and we can't hunt where we used to do; we used to own all this country and went where we pleased; now, we are surrounded by other Indians, and the whites pass through our country. The game is going away, and I should like to see the time when you will give us horses, cattle and fowls, as the white men have.

Painted Bear, a Yaneton, next spoke, but seemed to speak in derision. He said—

"Father, this is the third time I have met the whites. We don't understand their manners, nor their words. We know it is all very good, and for our good, but we don't understand it all. We suppose the half-breeds understand it, and we leave them to speak for us."

Several other Sioux Indians spoke, but all of them were of the same import—mere begging speeches. They were all very poor, very hungry, and hoped the goods would soon be here.

Col. Mitchell then called upon the Cheyennes, and Bark, or the Bear's Feather, said:

Grand Father and Father:—I am glad to see so many Indians and whites meeting in peace. It makes my heart glad, and I shall be more happy at home. I am glad you have taken pity on us, and come to see us. The buffalo used to be plenty in our country, but it is getting scarce. We got enough to come here and to keep us a while, but our meat will not last long. As the sun looks down upon us—as the Great Spirit sees me, I am willing, grand-father, to do as you tell me to do. I know you will tell me right, and that it will be good for me and my people. We regard this as a great *medicine day*, when our pipes and water shall be one, and we all shall be at peace. Our young men, grand-father, whom you want to go with you to the States, are ready, and they shall go. I shall look for their return when the grass begins to grow again. If all the nations here were as willing to do what they say, as *we* are, then we could sleep in peace; and we would not have to watch our horses or our lodges in the night.

Here the proceedings were interrupted by a chief of the Sioux, one of the Black Feet band, who insisted on making a speech:

"Grand Father, you called me here from the Missouri river. I am here; my people are very poor and hungry—we have very little to eat. We have heard all you have said; your words are very good, but we think we should have a hundred wagon loads of goods every year, and more buffalo. We don't want the horses—we have plenty of horses. We want to see the goods."

Beka-chebetha, or Cut Nose, an Arappoahoe, next addressed the Commissioners:

Grand Father, I thank the Great Spirit, the Sun and the Moon, for putting us on this earth. It is a good earth, and I hope there will be no more fighting on it—that the grass will grow and the water fall, and plenty of buffalo. You, Grand Father, are doing well for your children, in coming so far and taking so much trouble about them. I think you will do us all much good; I will go home satisfied. I will sleep sound, and not have to watch my horses in the night, or be afraid for my squaws and children. We have to live on these streams and in the hills, and I would be glad if the whites would pick out a place for themselves and not come into our grounds; but if they must pass through our country, they should give us game for what they drive off. There have been some *dogs* on the roads; they have committed depredations, and they have been charged upon us; but now they will have to hang their heads and hide themselves. We have chosen our chief as you requested us to do, Father. Whatever he does, we will support him in it, and we expect, Father, that the whites will support him.

An old, grey-headed Arappoahoe chief, *Authon-ishiah*, next harangued his tribe, rather than addressed the commissioners. He said—

"Fathers and children, we give you all up to our white brethren, and now we shall have peace—the pleasantest thing in the world. The whites are friends to us, and they will be good to us if we don't lie to them. The Great Spirit is over us and sees us all. We don't want any fools or bad men's counsel. The whites want to be good to us—let us not be fools and refuse what they ask. We have but one heart, and what we say is truth. Let our ears be open to the advice of our Great Father, and no lies in our hearts in what we promise him."

Col. Mitchell then informed the other tribes that he desired them to talk over what he said to them and when he met them again to be prepared to present him with a chief of the nation, if they agreed to his propositions; if not, to present their objections. The Council then adjourned to the next day.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Indian Interview with the President.—On Monday the deputations from four of the tribes of Indians who arrived hither last week in charge of Maj. Fitzpatrick, Indian Agent for the Upper Platte, waited upon the President. They first met at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, where Col. Lea handsomely received them, and embraced the opportunity to address them upon some of the topics which concern their visit from the deep interior of the continent, and to impress upon them the desire of the Government for *peace* with the Indian—a desire, he told them, as they must have learnt from their journey, not founded on any thing like *fear*, but in benevolence, and a love of peace for its own sake.

The visit to the President was not accompanied with any set speech making, but consisted merely in introductions.—We hear, however, that the result was very satisfactory to these poor untutored sons of the wilderness, for, prior to personally visiting their Great Father, they were under much mental solicitude and constraint, lest in his august greatness he might not be gracious unto them. On returning to their lodgings after the interview, the depression they had before exhibited was seen to have left them, and was succeeded by a freedom and joyousness of manner much in contrast with their prior uneasy posture of mind, for where they had apprehended encountering the stern eye and perhaps harsh tones of an exacting authority, they found a friendly greeting, and met with a kindness and condescension which, with their strong native perception, they felt to be unmistakeably genuine.

Having learnt incidentally through their interpreter that Mrs. Lea had a wish to see them, they gallantly responded to the invitation, and in the evening marched to the Commissioner's residence, near the General Post Office, literally in full feather. Here, equally amused and amusing Col Lea's household and a crowd of visitors, they remained about an hour, behaving with great propriety of demeanor.

These Indians are some of those who met Col. D. D. Mitchell this fall at Fort Laramie, and are representatives of the Arrapoahoes, Cheyennes, Ottoes, and most westerly Sioux. There are two or three Iowas with them, but these last are rather interlopers.

In the course of a couple of weeks there will be a grand talk or council, when we shall be probably afforded an opportunity to give some idea of the oratorical powers these children of nature. There might, perhaps, be also a war dance.

Indians at Fort Laramie.—A private letter from Fort Laramie, dated the 11th October, says, that about three hundred lodges of Indians had settled around the Fort. The Indians had overrun all the fields in the vicinity of the Fort and stripped them of their corn and all vegetables. They were very imperious in their demand for provisions. One of the Indians drew his gun on a soldier and threatened to shoot him if he did not give provisions to him. The Indian was arrested and put in irons. As the Indians are not making a hunt they probably will be troublesome to the Fort.

DEAF AND DUMB.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"There is in New York at this time a distinguished operator upon the ear, (not Jenny Lind, but an Edinburgher,) who is curing the deaf and making the dumb to speak. I am informed by reliable authority that he rarely fails. Agreeably to his theory, 70 per cent. of the deaf mutes may be made to hear and talk. They are dumb, he says, only because they cannot hear, and therefore have not learnt to imitate sounds."

An Important Suit.—Several days ago, while officer Cole was in the office of Justice Clarke, he was so fortunate as to find on the floor a three cent piece. The justice, we learn, immediately claimed it as his, on the ground that it was found on his premises. But the officer contended that the justice had said that he did not lose it. However the justice made out a bill against him for the amount as "money had and received." Officer Cole refusing payment, officer Bell, in whose hands the account was placed, procured a warrant, which Justice Smith promptly issued.—No day has yet been set for trial. It is presumed that eminent counsel will be employed to conduct this important suit.

Washington Republic.

Munificent Present for the Hungarian Exiles.—The following we cut from the "Nueces Valley" of the 20th ult., published at Corpus Christi, Texas. The land which Col. McKinney here offers to Kossuth and his companions is beautifully and advantageously situated on the Nueces river.

Editor of the Nueces Valley—Dear Sir: Mr. Corcoran, the distinguished and generous Banker of Washington city, having donated the sum of $1700 in aid of the oppressed Hungarians, by way of paying their travelling expenses to some part of the Western country, I ask the use of your columns to say that I will present Kossuth and his companions with ten thousand acres of land, if they desire to locate in this country. The land is situated on the Nueces river, and is as fertile as any in the United States.

Respectfully &c. H. L. KINNEY.

Poland Rye.—We were presented last Fall with a peck of Poland Rye, by Col. Wiatt, of this vicinity, which we sowed and pastured on it the whole winter, and it made the finest patch of rye we ever saw growing. The head is longer than the common rye, and it yields much more abundantly. Every farmer ought to raise it. Col. W. will no doubt be able to furnish seed to any who may desire to try it.

Raleigh Star.

A wag out West says that Whiskey Punch would be a great blessing to the human family, if there were no to-morrow morning.

Corr. of N. Y. Com. and Enquirer.

THE REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1851.

The law for the reduction of Postage took effect on the 1st day of July, and the returns for the first quarter under the new system, are not yet all received or digested at the Department; but enough is known, to establish the fact that the falling off in receipts for the first quarter ending Sept. 30th, will be between twenty and thirty per cent., as compared with the first quarter of the last fiscal year. There is considerable difference of opinion between the superior officers of the Department, as to the actual rate of decrease on the first quarter of last year. The Postmaster General supposes it will be as great as 30 per cent. The receipts from letters and newspapers, during the whole of 1849–'50, was $5,495,149 80, and the gross revenue of the year was $5,552,971 48, against expenditures amounting to $5,212,-953 43. The gross excess of revenue over expenditure that year was $340,011 05. But under the act of 1845, reducing postage and other laws, the Department possessed, June 30, 1851, an actual available balance of $1,132,045 82. By the law of 1850, $150,000 was appropriated to meet deficiencies which might be caused by the reduced rates, so that the Department actually had in hand, at the beginning of this fiscal year, $2,632,045, over the receipts of postage applicable to the service of 1851.

The estimated revenue for the current year was $6,166,616 28, and the expenditures $6,019,809, leaving an estimated balance June 30, 1851, of $146,806, independent of pre-existing balances and appropriations. If the estimates of the Postmaster General be correct in regard to the falling off for the past quarter, and should that falling off continue through the year, the reduction of receipts for the current year on account of cheap postage, would be $1,829,884 80, and the gross receipts for 1851 would be $4,269,731 48. I understand that owing to the great extent of new service in Texas, Oregon, California, and the Territories, there will be no change in the estimated expenditures of the Department, so that it may be estimated that about $2,000,000 of the sum accruing from sources extraneous to the service of the year, will be required to defray the ascertained and probable expenses of the establishment. But the means are already provided, as appears from the statement already given, to meet even a larger deficiency than this. But even should this falling off continue through the first year, it will be no cause of discouragement to the advocates of Low Postage. The same result, precisely, was experienced for the first year or two of the penny system in England.

I think it probable, from what I hear, that the Postmaster General will recommend a change in the complicated and almost universally unacceptable rates of newspaper postage. The country will be satisfied with nothing less than a uniform rate of one cent on *bona fide* journals of the largest size. Political intelligence is the aliment of the public mind in the United States. It is a duty of the Government to circulate it at the lowest possible price. There should be and there will be no farther reduction of letter postage.

"We rejoice with the Editors of the National Intelligencer," says the Baltimore Clipper, "that there is nothing in the relations of the country with foreign Powers which threaten any immediate disturbance of the peace now happily existing between us and them. We have not emphasized the word 'immediate' in the above quotation, for we know of no reason to believe that a remote cause of war exists. It is true, we hear that the despots of Europe are combining to suppress freedom on the Continent, and that they may finally turn their arms against us. But the latter suggestion we consider without foundation.—They will never attack us, single-handed or in combination, in the hope of extinguishing free government on this continent. All we have to do is, to forbear intermeddling in their concerns; to be united among ourselves; and then we shall be able to defend ourselves against all the despots of the world combined. Our position, education, habits, and experience should endear our system of Government to us individually and collectively; whilst the wisdom and practice of our greatest and best men should teach us to avoid all interference in the internal concerns of other nations. We have a straight path marked out for our guidance, and so long as it be pursued we shall be safe."

What is Martin Van Buren Driving at?—We hear of him as *fishing* in this State, with Francis P. Blair as companion, and in correspondence with Thoms Hart Benton; but it is political fish the ex-President is after. He was bobbing for whales when he jumped on to the Buffalo Platform, and since then we have thought he would be glad to catch even a shark, or a minnow, or a smaller fish, if one could be found. But the sea is deep and broad, and he is fishing in deep water again, we see. Messrs. Wilmot and Preston King, as well as Blair and Benton, are now of his party, and John Van Buren, too who is a chip of the old block, just like his father, "only a little more so."

We are told that this little nest of hopeful politicians awhile ago had their eyes upon Mr. Woodbury as their candidate for the Presidency, but now that he is no more they have concluded to center their affections upon Wm. O. Butler of Ky., in the hope that General Butler will be able to walk over the course in 1852 as General Taylor did in 1848. If this game can be played out to a successful issue, it will make Mr. Benton Secretary of State if he cannot get back his place in the Senate, which he most desires as the best place to revenge his enemes. A good many interests, and of a very opposite character, we are also assured, will back General Butler's claims to the Presidency, with what success remains to be seen. The hope seems to be that General Butler's Southern location will secure him Southern favor, and his Barnburning friends the support of Free Soilers.—*N. Y. Express.*

The following table will show the number of passengers who arrived at and departed from San Francisco, from the 1st to the 18th October:

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Arrived	848	99	49	996
Departed	951	82	2	585
Excess of arrivals over departures				11

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Talent in English coin is estimated at £5,462, 5s. 8 6-10d; hence it is of great value. "I will make a man more precious than gold;" and I apprehend a man is said to be talented when his mind is in such a state as to be peculiarly fitted for bringing together various circumstances, so as to form one harmonious whole. Some, by this rare quality, are able to calculate with unerring certainty the result of every action. They hold all men subject to their control. They are able to excite every passion for their purposes. Their designs never miscarry; and if any part of the general design appears defective, it is traceable to some passion in undue exercise at the time. Cyrus and Washington are illustrious examples of talent. It never sparkles, but burns with a steady flame. Washington, by his superior sagacity, could discover the defects of Aaron Burr, when most men held him in admiration. It is a property by which all characters are exposed, and there is a perspicacity of intellect more wonderful if possible than that of natural vision. Genius often counterfeits talent: instability marks it; at one time it surprises by its aerial flights, and then sinks below mediocrity. Genius is not comprehensive, but often furnishes materials for talent to construct. Talent sees the end from the beginning, and so much alike are the two faculties, that the one is often mistaken for the other. "Slow genius" is a phrase in common use to express contempt. The great Dr. Rice of Va., labored in acquiring knowledge, and was one of those slow geniuses who sustained a weight of learning that the man of genius would have sunk under. Memory is a property of talent which does not belong to genius. Genius soon arrives at a point beyond which it cannot go. Talent is constantly progressive. Talent is orderly and grave; genius is light and trifling—famous for repartee, which talent sometimes condescends to laugh at, though not wont to give a light turn to any thought. Genius magnifies trifles; talent estimates things according to their true value. The features of both are numerous and distinctive: the one most estimable—the other desired by those who wish to shine without being useful. Vanity prompts genius often to exertion; usefulness talent. Fancy and genius are near akin; common sense and talent. Talent brings to consummation; genius is so versatile that before one thing is completed another is begun.

Chief Justice Marshall was talented to an eminent degree. His reasoning powers were so great that his memory seemed infinite. John Randolph was a genius, and had an intuitive memory, and all intuitive minds are admitted to be defective, because facts need proof, which reason advances continually in its progress. Talent is acquired, and genius is natural. Talent is always conscious of its powers; genius as often surprises itself as others. Let no one despair in any undertaking to whom God has given ordinary intelligence. Application will create talent, and crown the most sanguine with success.

Mississippi without a Governor.—The offices of Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, having become vacant, the Secretary of the State of Mississippi has issued his proclamation calling the Senate together on the 24th inst., that a President thereof may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor until the first day of January.

Mississippi thus presents the singular spectacle of being without a Governor till the Senate shall meet on the 24th and elect a President. Gov. Guion, who succeeded to the office as President of the Senate, on the resignation of Gov. Quitman, has so construed the law as to make his term of office to expire with the period for which he was elected to the Senate, viz: on the 4th of the present month, and hence the proclamation referred to above. The Vicksburg Whig thinks the interregnum will produce much confusion.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Telegraphic despatches from Mississippi are so rapidly whittling down that "tremendous majority for Foote" at first announced, that we await the authentic accounts with hope of a better issue than we had ever ventured to hope. Deservedly great as is the personal popularity of Jefferson Davis, that reason alone will not suffice to account for the prodigious revulsion of public sentiment which those returns indicate. The last despatches gave Foote a majority of *one thousand only*, and four counties still to be heard from.

Southern Press.

It is true that the popularity of Col. Davis in his State, immense as it is, will not wholly account for the smallness of Gen. Foote's majority. But there is another reason for it which can give but little consolation to the Secessionists. That reason is, that after Gen. Quitman retired from the hopeless contest for Governor on the secession issue, and Col. Davis was substituted in his place, the issue was changed. Col. Davis, and all the "Southern Rights" candidates, professed to regard the election for members of the State Convention, which took place in September, as having settled the secession controversy, and simply presented themselves as candidates of the Democratic party, proclaiming their acquiescence in the Compromise measures, and disclaiming the pendency of any question affecting the stability of the Union. It was this plea of the former "Southern Rights" candidates, and the drawing of old party lines, that had an influence in gaining for Col. Davis the votes of many Union Democrats, who otherwise would have supported his opponent. It is not surprising therefore, that Gen. Foote's majority should be comparatively small, when it is remembered that the Democratic majority obtained by Gen. Quitman two years ago, for the office of Governor, was very near ten thousand votes. We regard Gen. Foote's triumph, on the Union issue, as complete. All his colleagues in the late Congress had to back out from the main issue which they thought proper to carry before the people of Mississippi, and yet, with probably a single exception, they have all been defeated.

National Intelligencer.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart; a gem of the treasure within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects; a perpetual sunshine, imparting warmth, light, and life, to all within its influence.

The re-publication of the following article from the Register is due to the subject and the circumstances; though, for reasons not necessary to be named here, *we* might have dealt with Mr. Rencher less severely than the Register is fully justified in having done.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

HARK! FROM THE TOMB!

No doubt the story of Rip Van Winkle is fresh in the recollection of our readers—what a "happy mortal" he was—how well "oiled in disposition" he chanced to be—how "easy he took the world," and how "on a fine autumnal day" he rambled out to one of the highest points of the Kaatskill mountains, and fell into a deep sleep, which lasted until every thing around had entirely changed. They can recall to mind too, the surprise of this "old patriarch of the village" when all this change broke suddenly upon his vision—how he "felt that both he and the world were bewitched" when he heard the shouts for Liberty and Washington, in the place of "Long live King George," and many other sayings which had become common, that to him were "a perfect Babylonish jargon."

The facetious author drew a picture of but *one* of a *class*. More people have taken long naps besides Rip. The last "Standard" contains the following epistle, the waking-up soliloquy, of a new disciple and imitator of the "old patriarch of the Kaatskills" in the person of the Honorable Abram Rencher, Ex-Charge to Portugal!

PITTSBORO', Nov. 12, 1851.

To the Editor of the N. C. Standard:

My attention has recently been called to a paragraph in the Fayetteville Observer of the 21st of January last, which I beg to notice through the columns of your paper.

Sometime during the last winter, the Washington Republic published a gross perversion of the character and contents of a letter of mine addressed to Gen. Saunders, accompanied by an evasive denial of one of its statements. Nearly the whole whig press in this State, without having the justice or manliness to publish the letter itself, published this false version of it, accompanied by comments of their own. Foremost in zeal, at least, was the Raleigh Register. The puerile and vulgar abuse of that free soil journal is beneath my notice. But the Fayetteville Observer, in publishing the article from the Republic in reference to my letter, employs the following language:

"The Raleigh Register says that Mr. Rencher held very different language in Washington City when on his return from Boston."

In the numbers of the Register which have come under my view since my return to the State, I find no such assertion; but personal respect for the Editor of the Observer makes me unwilling to believe that he would give circulation to such a falsehood without having some clear authority for doing so; and I therefore pronounce the assertion, wherever it comes from, or by whomsoever authorized, as totally and absolutely false. While I entertain the most profound respect for the intelligence and personal worth of the President and his Cabinet, I hold and have always held in utter condemnation as well the high toned federal principles which have thus far marked his administration, as the tardy and inefficient measures which were adopted by it to secure the execution of the fugitive slave law.

The sentiments and opinions expressed in my letter to Gen. Saunders are those I held and expressed at Washington and elsewhere—then and now. Subsequent events have verified and confirmed them almost to the very letter; while the fatal error of the administration in having relied too implicitly upon the local authorities of Boston for the execution of the fugitive slave law, resulted in scenes which overwhelmed them, brought disgrace upon the country, and put in still greater jeopardy a law so vital to the interests of the South, and to the Union of the States. It would be considered unkind and ungenerous in me to review the former errors of the administration, or to point to their melancholy results. The President has since seen and confessed his errors, and adopted more vigorous measures; but unfortunately for the country, his policy was not changed *until there was only one other alternative left him, and not until after the spirit of disorder and fanaticism had grown stronger and more formidable by success.*

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

A. RENCHER.

The reader will thus be reminded that some time during the last winter the "Ex-Charge" visited Boston, for the purpose of capturing a fugitive slave. He failed to get his property, and no better reason need be given, than that he fled to Canada!—On his return home, the 'Ex-Charge' addressed a long letter to Gen. Saunders, then a member of the Legislature, in which he indulged in very unjust strictures on the Administration of Mr. Fillmore for its course, in reference to the execution of the Fugitive Law. The letter was read by Gen. S. during the delivery of a speech in the House of Commons, and for its illiberal tone and glaring misrepresentations, the writer was taken to task by the Washington Republic, and his charges against the Administration most successfully refuted. We took occasion, ourselves, to speak out, as became an independent press, in relation to the statements and charges contained in this letter, which were calculated, and no doubt intended, to prejudice Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet in the estimation of Southern men. We *did* say, in substance, and we said it too upon the very best authority, that the writer held very different sentiments whilst in Washington City, returning home, from those expressed in his letter, or he was not manly enough to speak out, when the whole action of the Cabinet to enforce the law was candidly and in good faith communicated to him! He was told what ground the President had assumed in regard to the execution of the Fugitive law—what directions had been given the Federal Officers—that the Marshal of Massachusetts had been instructed, that in case of the refusal of the jails of that State for the confinement of the fugitives, the Act of Congress of 1850 made it his duty to hire a suitable place for a prison, and to draw on the Treasury for the expenses—that he was expressly instructed to act in accordance with that law, and should any difficulties be presented, to report them immediately to the Department, to give him prompt aid, for the purpose of the Executive fully to execute the law. He was also told that though the authority of the Commandant at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in answer to inquiries, was to the extent of his duties paramount to the civil authority, had been informed that should it become necessary for the execution of the law, the marines of the Yard should be ordered out for the purpose of aiding the civil officers. He was also informed that though the authority of the Commandant under might be doubted by some, the matter had been maturely considered, and it had been concluded such authority really existed. He was moreover informed that it was the settled determination of the President to execute the law in good faith, and though it should become necessary to appeal to the strong arm of the military, He well knew that these were the principles of action which had governed him, and was told they would continue to govern the Administration. He replied to this, and in reply made no complaint, uttered not a murmur, against the principles and purposes of the Government, but the person who came under his displeasure and displeasure *was the language he employed in Boston!*

Yet he returned home, and like the treating Parthian, sent back his arrows at those whom he refused to meet face to face, with the imputations contained in his letter. If he did he not heard the Administration, he was in Washington? What was the impression on the minds of those whom he conversed confidentially? had no cause of complaint against the President and his Cabinet? Why not speak out like a man, when the conduct of the Cabinet, and especially of a member of it, who had received instructions of the Marshal, had been fully and freely communicated to him, was the conduct which he now condemns, of which the "Ex-Charge" should have entertained and acted upon a different opinion, or expressed, very different sentiments from those contained in his letter?

What we did say was said at the time, and last; and lo! after a sound sleep of nearly twelve months, the "Ex-Charge" wakes up, and finding every body and every thing commending the firmness and patriotism of President Fillmore, he concludes, like he is reminded of him, when he went to sleep, and left the discourse just where he left off, he will commence lustily for "King George and the country."

It is indeed something strange that the voice from the tomb—"in a shape," like unto a ghost—should venture to speak to it.

In reply to the charge that the 'Ex-Charge' is 'a *free soil* Journalist,' and to say to the 'Ex-Charge,' in his own language, he utters that which is false, and absolutely FALSE, and if he had not been asleep for the last few months, that he *knows* it to be false. The Journal, and the patriotic people of North Carolina whose principles it has defended, by whom it is sustained, and against the condemnation of *free soilism* are from the abominable heresies of *disunification* and *secession!* The principles and doctrines as dangerous to the liberty and perpetuity and Union of the country, and against all such, this Journal has ever been ready to fight, whether assailed by Democrats or broken down politicians, who have ceased to rise no more, or by those who are now swimming on the tide of success, or at least, dreads not the imputation of being one, who, under the present Administration, Foreign gas, "went up like a rocket" and came down like a stick!

But the "Ex-Charge" professes to entertain the most profound respect for the intelligence and personal worth of the President and his Cabinet. Why then would have the public believe that they have most grossly neglected their duty to the country and violated their oaths in the manner in which they have executed the Fugitive Law! From the fact that the President approved the course of this hour, he has been assailed with a bitterness unexampled by the fiercest of the North, yet the 'Ex-Charge' says that the means of his very long silence has been able to perceive much to censure from Southern men. He discovered that his "measures were timid and inefficient," whilst thousands of his most ardent opponents at the South have unanimously proclaimed that "although they have had no cause to complain that he has done his duty nobly," the 'Ex-charge' had better take a lesson from Van Winkle's slogan, and when he wakes up from another nap he will be able to reveal to us "strange things!"

And, indeed, the principles of the President's administration are "timid and federal" for the taste of the 'Ex-Charge!' So we suppose Jackson and bruised Nullifier would have said of the Administration of Washington—of Madison—of Monroe—or of any other President who has sought to uphold the Constitution as it is, and to preserve it against the rottenness which would be infused into it by the adoption of the new fangled doctrines which have infected the career of a few mountebank politicians, who, thank Heaven, are the scum of the country, have gone out like a meteor through the dream of things!

We do not fear the attacks of the "Ex-Charge" upon the President's administration. Such men as Conrad, Crittenden and Graham, to say nothing of Daniel Webster, the tide of popular opinion would be *storms* in that of the "Ex-Charge"—will survive any broadside that may be aimed at them from such a source as is but the shot of the Lilliputians at the back of the Leviathan.

"Some always pretended to doubt the reality of Van Winkle's story, and insisted that Rip had been out of his senses, and that there was *one point* upon which he always remained *flighty.*"

How could his disciples, even the "Ex-Charge," escape the infection? A long nap may bring all things right at last! About twelve months hence, perhaps, he will *turn over* and pen another letter to his friend of the "Standard."

BOOT-MAKERS

WHO want a superior article of SOLE LEATHER, will find American CALF SKINS, can be had at this Store.

J. & T.

Nov. 20, 1851.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

Whig Meeting.

☞ The Whigs of Cumberland are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 2d day of December, (being the Tuesday of Cumberland County Court,) at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the ensuing State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor, and for the appointment of Delegates to represent the State at large in the Whig National Convention.

A full attendance is expected.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, the 27th inst., being the day appointed for Thanksgiving, the usual hour for the issue of the Observer will be anticipated. Advertisements must be handed in on Wednesday.

CONGRESS.—The 32d Congress will meet on Monday next. It will doubtless be a stormy one; for, besides the many modes in which the Slavery question will be forced into the arena, to excite the bitterest passions, the next Presidential election will be a fruitful source of trouble. All parties will be manœuvring to promote the interests of their favorites. Hundreds of speeches will be made "for Buncombe;" and recrimination and re-recrimination will be the order of the day.

We hope that the interest of the approaching session, and of the succeeding State and Presidential Elections, combining with the period of active business operations, will add largely to our subscription list, induce many to desire a paper oftener than once a week, and to transfer their subscriptions from the weekly to the Semi-Weekly Observer. This paper, though it has well sustained as we had hoped and expected, is gradually gaining ground, and is no longer an experiment, but a permanent feature in our business. It is evident that it will not adequately pay for the labor bestowed upon it; but after our experience so far, we could scarcely be induced to give it up even if it entailed an actual loss. It is a public convenience, such a one as the large and now flourishing and surprising town of Fayetteville should not be without,—even though it does not liberally support it. We think, however, that a year or two more will find us able to buy a power press, to enable us to work off more rapidly the steadily increasing numbers of our issues, weekly and semi-weekly.

ACQUITTAL OF COL. AVERY.—We received a Telegraphic despatch on Saturday, informing us that "Col. Avery was acquitted, and the verdict of the Jury is sustained by the popular opinion of the whole west." We learn further that the Jury returned their verdict within ten minutes after the case was given to them.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

	Winslow.	Morison.	McLean.
Cumberland—Upper Reg't.	00	00	28
Lower "	18	4	2
Sampson,	17	00	00
Robeson,	16	00	1
Bladen,	4	25	00
Columbus,	11	7	00
Total,	66	36	31

This completes the poll in this Brigade. The election in Gen. Waddill's Brigade is to take place on Saturday next, the 29th instant.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—That highly respectable and able paper, the New York Commercial Advertiser, expresses its warm and sincere admiration of the present Chief Magistrate. In our judgment, (it adds,) no man, since the days of Washington, has more ably, all the circumstances of his position considered, administered the affairs of this Republic, and it would be a pleasure to employ our humble influence in advocating his reinstatement in his present high office by the popular voice."

Sentiments in all of which we most heartily concur.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—The Hon. Rob't J. Walker, Mr. Polk's Free-Trade Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated for the Presidency of the United States by Lord Dudley Stuart, an English Nobleman! The nomination was made as a grateful return for the low tariff which Mr. Walker was the means of passing through Congress in 1846, and the anti-tariff speeches which he is now making in England.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Baltimore Patriot says that a counterfeit $4 note on the Bank of Cape Fear, (N. C.) has recently made its appearance, and is calculated to deceive the unwary. The vignette a female, the words "North Carolina," printed in a straight line; at the left top of the note in the word "Wilmington," the letter "G" is very much out of proportion. The note is lithographed.

SPECIE.—The steamer of the 15th carried from New York to Europe $564,000; that of the 19th, $1,200,000, and that of the 22d was expected to carry as much more. This is a rapid drain,

Per contra.—The Georgia has arrived with about $1,500,000 in gold dust.

THE MEXICAN INVASION.—The report of the retreat of Caravajal from Matamoras is fully confirmed. It was a perfect stampede.

LOUISIANA.—Quite unexpectedly, it turns out that two Whigs are elected to Congress—a gain of one.

Mr. Thrasher, the late Editor of an American paper at Havana, has been tried, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to the galleys for 8 years.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Africa brings Liverpool papers to the 8th.

Cotton had risen ⅛d, with sales of 58,000 bales for the week. Fair Uplands 5d.—Flour had advanced 6d. Corn dull.

Kossuth was certainly to leave England for New York in the steamer Washington. He had had an interview with Mazzini.—A committee had been appointed to raise a Kossuth fund, and a correspondence had taken place between the British and Austrian Ministers relative to Kossuth's reception. Lord Palmerston stated that the Government had nothing to do with it.

The French Assembly met on the 4th, and re-elected M. Dupin President. The message of Louis Napoleon represents the financial condition of France as most unfavorable, and asserts that a vast demagogical conspiracy exists not only in France, but throughout Europe, having for its object the total overthrow of society as it now exists. Napoleon represents himself free from personal interest, the friend of order, and an honorable observer of his oath. He proposes to substitute a new election law for that of 31st May, preserving only those features of the old law which redeem universal suffrage from its impurities.

The Journal des Debats and the organs of the Legitimists and Orleanists are particularly severe on the President, and represent the effect of his message on the Assembly as most deplorable. In that body the Message was violently attacked, and its sentiments treated with incredulity and irony. The President was also accused of personal ambition and clumsy calculations.

THE SHOE PINCHING.—By the following, from the Philadelphia North American, it will be seen that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are making a powerful party effort to obtain higher protective duties;—that is, we suppose, higher duties on Pennsylvania iron and coal. A high tariff on these articles is doubtless altogether "democratic" in Pennsylvania, whilst free trade, and low duties, and "buy where you can buy cheapest," are democratic principles which apply to all other branches of domestic production.

Important Movement—Tariff Meeting in Berks County.

READING, Nov. 17.

A very large meeting of the Democrats of Berks county was held in this place today. All the leading men of the party were present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by fifteen vice presidents and thirty-eight secretaries. The speakers were Wm. Strong, F. W. Hughes, and H. A. Muhlenberg. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The feeling in favor of tariff protection was very strong, and resolutions recommending a modification of the tariff, as a democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were unanimously adopted.

OHIO.—The Ohio State Journal says that the Locofocos in and out of that State are now claiming the late election as an endorsement of the Compromise laws,—exactly what the Journal, before the election, predicted that they would do "We made this prediction, (says the Journal,) to warn the Free-Soilers of the trap laid for them by Chase and others, *who proclaimed the Locofoco party to be the anti-Compromise party*, and who were using all their strength to bring the whole Free-Soil vote to the support of the Locofoco ticket. In this attempt they were pretty successful, as the Free-Soilers polled only about half the votes they counted upon. *It is useless to deny that Chase, Taylor, Townsend, and other prominent Free Soilers, openly and avowedly supported the Democratic Ticket.* This they did in the face of all their knowledge of the designs and intentions of the National Democratic party. The Free-Soilers disregarded our warning; *they supported the Democratic ticket;* and we now commend to them the truth of our own prediction for their consolation. We told them it would be so. *We said not a word about the impropriety of the support of the Compromise by the Democracy;* we merely wanted their true position before the election to be as well known as it now is after the election, that they might have only their own party strength to carry their State ticket.

"The Democratic papers of this State were very careful *not* to publish our prediction, and deny it before the election. They let it alone with a masterly inactivity. They knew it would lead to questions that would be hard to answer. Neither will they deny its truth since the election; we should like to see the Democratic paper that will deny one word of it. They know it to be true; nor do we say but what their position is right, nor did we say so then. We wanted their position to be generally known; *they were mighty careful to keep it from being known*, and have profited by their craft. We now *dare* any Democratic paper to deny the truth of our assertion. Will they do it?"

CHEATING THE POST OFFICE.—At the late term of the U. S. District Court, held at Iowa City, Isaac Sloan was convicted of using Post Office stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay $50 03 damages.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO BANKS.—Gov. Collier, of Alabama, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommends the establishment of a State Bank with a capital of $500,000.

The Democratic party of Illinois have just ratified, by a large majority, the General Banking Law passed by the last Locofoco Legislature.

These facts fully explode the assertion that the Democratic party is opposed to Banks,—except in States where the Banks *are unpopular*.

Mr. Toombs.—The Washington Union thinks it very plain that Mr. Toombs of Georgia must take sides with the Democracy; because, forsooth, it says adherence to the Compromise is the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party. Unfortunately for this speculation, Mr. Toombs and his coadjutors, Messrs. Cobb and Stephens, have just come out triumphant from a hot contest with the anti-Compromise party of Georgia, which was exclusively Democratic. *Richmond Times.*

We learn from the N. Y. papers, (where the news was received by telegraph,) that the city of Norfolk, Va. has authorized a loan of $200,000 to complete the rail road connection between Weldon and the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

The "North Carolina Democrat" thinks that we "should have the magnanimity to allow Col. Forney the benefit of his denial" of the base sentiment attributed to him in the reports of his speech at Tammany Hall. Well, that is exactly what we did, just as soon as we heard that he had made a denial. But *we* appealed in vain, not to the magnanimity but to the justice of the "Democrat," to allow us the benefit of a denial of falsehoods imputed to us by it some months ago. Those who appeal to another's magnanimity, should at least know how to be just themselves. We do not remember whether the Democrat was then in its present hands. But such has been the course almost uniformly pursued towards us by the Locofoco press of North Carolina.

As to Col. Forney's denial, we have given him the benefit of it. But we don't believe a word of it. Not only do the Reporters who reported it make affidavit as to the correctness of their version, but we saw a New York gentleman a few days ago, who heard the speech, and who distinctly recollects the emphatic language attributed to the speaker. It was too striking a sentiment to be misunderstood or forgotten, and it was enthusiastically applauded by the meeting.

We asked the Wilmington Journal whether Mr. Forney would vote for Van Buren, Wilmot, Chase, or Sumner, as among the "worst democrats," in preference to Fillmore, or Graham, or any Whigs whom he may consider better. The Journal evades the question as to Wilmot, thereby admitting, that Forney, with all his professions of zeal for Southern rights, would so vote. The Journal replies as to the others, that Mr. Forney does not recognise them as democrats. What a sorry pretence is this, when it is well known that the Van Buren party in New York is in full alliance with the so-called "National Democratic party;" and when it is equally well known that Chase and Sumner owe their election to the U. S. Senate to the almost unanimous vote of the same so-called party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20th.

The Spanish Difficulty.—The National Intelligencer regards the following as semi-official.

"Mr. Webster has after great difficulty settled the Spanish dispute satisfactorily to all parties, and without derogation to our national dignity."

Vermont and the Fugitive Slave Law.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of Vermont, having reported in favor of repealing such portions of the Habeas Corpus act, passed by the Vermont Legislature, as conflict with or would embarrass the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, the report was taken up on the 18th inst., and the question upon its adoption decided in the *negative* by an overwhelming majority—the vote being 55 to 132. So Vermont persists in her opposition to a wholesome law enacted by the Congress of the United States.

A Great Pear.—We have received a pear, which exceeds in size all that have heretofore come under our inspection, and weighs twenty-nine ounces. It was grown by Mr. John Grady, of Anson county, N. C., and will be deposited in the Fair, for the inspection of visitors.—*Char. Mer.*

Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

IN accordance with a recommendation of the Executive, for the observance of the 27th of this month for Thanksgiving Day, this Bank will be closed.

Notes and Acceptances falling due on that day must be attended to on the day before.

H. C. LUCAS, Cashier.

Nov. 24. 1t

EVERETT'S AMPHITHEATRE,

AND

Pavilion of Magic Music & Mirth,

Will open at FAYETTEVILLE on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 28th and 29th.

Mr. EVERETT,

Magician and Professor of Necromancy,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has fitted up a PAVILION provided with seats and a stage.

Mr. Everett has engaged Messrs. Butler, Howard, and Creighton; also, Miss Julia Creighton, who will appear in a number of Duetts and Solos; she will also appear in BLOOMER COSTUME and introduce the appropriate song of the DASHING WHITE SERGEANT.

The learned Canary Birds will be introduced each evening.

The Exhibition to conclude with the Mechanical Fantoccini.

To commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ If the weather proves unfavorable for the Pavilion, the Exhibition will take place in the Fayetteville Hall.

THE sale of J. W. McRae's Factory, &c. will not take place as heretofore advertised, the Trust having been fully satisfied. Those papers which are publishing the sale notice, will please discontinue it, and notice the above.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of Daniel Mason's Land, (advertised on the fourth page of this paper,) will take place on Tuesday the 9th of December, instead of the 4th. Nov. 24.

WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned expect to open in a day or two, a handsome STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the present season, all of which were selected personally with care, and will be offered to country Merchants at a small advance.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

November 24, 1851. 42-4w

WANTED,

A Gentleman to take charge of a School, to teach the common English Branches, at Long Creek, New Hanover county. References will be expected for morality and capacity.—For further information inquire of

HECTOR McALLISTER,
JOHN LARKINS,
E. R. WILSON,
Committee.

November 17, 1851. 42-2t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA: BY JOHN H. WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: Gentlemen: Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to thank the author of the Book bearing the above title, for the mass of Statistical and Biographical matter presented to the citizens of the State. The Documentary Statistics embodied in Mr. Wheeler's work, form its chief excellence, and we doubt not it will be frequently consulted for facts and dates, that have hitherto been confined to parchment, or innumerable Pamphlets. We sincerely hope that every citizen of the State will procure a copy, and that Mr. Wheeler may be handsomely remunerated for his labor of love, in behalf of his native State.

As a citizen of Cumberland county, we desire to offer him our thanks for the justice done her in saying she "early presented a firm devotion to Liberty," and then exemplifying the truth of this remark, by inserting a copy of the Cumberland Association and a Declaration of the principles that would govern its members in the struggle for Independence, which was signed at Liberty Point, June 20th, 1775.

We desire to thank him for his "facts and figures," bearing on the life and character of Flora McDonald, and for the complimentary allusions to William Duffy, Hon. H. Potter, Hon. John Louis Taylor, Hon. John D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, Hon. Dillon Jordan, Hon. John A. Cameron, and Hon. James C. Dobbin, as well as for the list of Members to the Legislature from Town and County from 1777, and 1791 to 1851. Having done this, we may be permitted to say, that on finding allusions to those just named we cannot account for the omission of several other prominent and leading men of the county; though I presume the history of such men as John Hay, Wm. Barry Grove, Colin Shaw, John Winslow, and others, living and dead, will not be entirely overlooked by the Historian, but are reserved for another Edition.

As Mr. Wheeler, in his Introduction, says "he will be grateful for any correction of errors, or any omission supplied," we take the liberty of saying he is incorrect when he says, Fayetteville or Campbelltown "was *settled* in 1762." It was *incorporated* in 1762, but was settled in 1749, by those colonists under Neal McNeal, spoken of in page 126.

In fact the land upon which Fayetteville now stands was patented in 1732 and 1735, and is now known as the Russell and Shaw tracts.

Mr. Wheeler commences his chapter on Cumberland county by saying:

"Cumberland county was formed in 1754 from the upper part of Bladen; derives its name from the Duke of Cumberland, at that time very *popular* as a *brave officer* in England."

Now it is true an act was passed in the Colonial Legislature in 1754, for forming a county out of the upper part of Bladen, by the name of Cumberland county and St. David's Parish; but as the act contained a clause or clauses forbidden by his Majesty, it was repealed in 1755, and declared void. But the King having given his assent, and authorized the Governor to do the same, the county was re-established in 1756, by the name of Cumberland county and St. David's Parish.

Tradition says the reason why the King objected to the formation of the county in 1754, was because the citizens desired it to be called by some other name than Cumberland. But it was finally determined by the King in council, that it should be called "*Cumberland*," in order that the vanquished at Culloden, should wear the victor's name, even in this distant land.

Now, whilst we did not expect Mr. Wheeler to enter into the minutia connected with the formation of each county in the State, neither did we expect the Historian of North Carolina to speak in terms of commendation of a man, who has been known in History as the "*Butcher*," or the "*Bloody Duke*," from the battle of Culloden, in 1746, to the present time.

"The victors carried havoc, and bloodshed, and all the frightful extremities of war, into the castle of the chieftain, and the cabin of the peasant. They spread ruin and desolation among a free, gallant, and warm hearted people, whose only crime was loyalty to their legitimate Prince.—Women and children whose husbands and brothers had been murdered, and whose homes had been burned to the ground, were seen shivering in the clefts of the rocks, dying of cold and hunger; and at Fort Augustus women were stripped of their clothes and made to run races on horseback, for the amusement of the brutal garrison."—JESSE'S *Memoirs of the Pretenders.*

The *popular* and *brave* Duke himself marched over the field of battle, and in some instances with his own hand despatched his victims as they begged for mercy.

Sir Walter Scott characterizes his conduct as brutal in the extreme. Smollett says, "Not content with the blood which was so profusely shed in the heat of battle, they traversed the battle field and massacred those miserable wretches who lay maimed and expiring."

In still more powerful language, Smollett says, in his "Tears of Scotland":

"Yet, when the rage of battle ceased,
The *victor's* soul was not appeased;
The naked and forlorn must feel
Devouring flames, and murdering steel:
The pious mother, doomed to death,
Forsaken wanders o'er the heath;
The bleak winds whistle round her head,
Her helpless orphans cry for bread;
Bereft of shelter, food, and friend,
She views the shades of night descend;
And, stretched beneath th' inclement skies,
Weeps o'er her tender babes, and dies!"

The Duke of Cumberland was commander of the English at Culloden. This county is named after him, notwithstanding it was settled by the remnant of those whom he had conquered and treated so barbarously.

I have often wished that the name of the county could be changed, and called after a better and more humane man; and I certainly cannot remain silent when the "*Butcher*" is praised, even indirectly.

In some instances I fear Mr. Wheeler has not spoken with the impartiality of a Historian. For instance, whilst one most distinguished individual, universally acknowledged to possess a mind of the very highest order and rarest cultivation, the first Lawyer in the State, of unblemished personal character, is spoken of as one would speak of a machine which has filled such and such offices;—and another, who was twice justly honored with the highest office in the gift of our people is sneered at;—men of Mr. Wheeler's *own party*, of *much smaller calibre*, are bespattered with praise.

Yet with these minor imperfections, the Book is one every North Carolinian should peruse, for it contains a vast amount of information to be found nowhere else. And this is high praise.

CULLODEN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1851.

☞ The communication from Carthage, in relation to Mr. McNabb's murder, shall appear in our next.

HORRIBLE AND FATAL CALAMITY.

FIFTY CHILDREN KILLED! AND FORTY-NINE WOUNDED!

One of the most distressing calamities that ever visited this city, occurred yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at the Ward school house No. 26, in Greenwich avenue. We were upon the spot a short time after the accident occurred, but cannot convey to the reader any adequate conception of the excitement and anguish and desolation of the heart-rending scene. Fifty children, or upward, were killed, and forty-nine were more or less severely wounded. There were 1,833 children, of both sexes, in the school at the time, of whom about six hundred were in the female department.

The school house is a large, five story, brick building, the basement being level with the street, and forming in fact a flagged playground for the children, the building being so constructed that the children can play either in the open yard, or run for shelter underneath the school house. The four floors above are reached by a winding, or what is technically called a "well" staircase, the bottom of the well or terminus of the staircase being upon the flagged floor of the basement, and about ten feet square in extent. It was by precipitation into this well that so many of the children were killed, many of them by suffocation alone.

Miss Harrison, one of the teachers of the female department, who had been for some days indisposed, was seized with fainting, and a call for water was raised by some of the children near her. The cry for "water" seems to have given rise to the idea that something had caught fire, and this alarm spread so rapidly that before any preventive measures could be taken, the main body of the scholars rushed toward the door, and a scene of indescribable confusion and horror succeeded. This department was in the third story, its elevation from the flagged floor being 30 feet.

In the rush some children were forced over the bannister of the stair case, and falling upon the flags below, were mangled and instantly killed. The panic spread also through the other departments of the school, including the male department on the fourth floor, and under this augmented pressure the ballustrades from the foot to a point above the second story gave way or were forced out, and the children as they eagerly rushed forward were instantly precipitated into the well of the stair case, the uppermost smothering or suffocating those who lay beneath. Before the current could be arrested, the well was filled with the bodies of children to the depth of about eight feet.

At this juncture the alarm reached the Ninth Ward station house, the fire bell was rung, and a detachment of the police hurried to the scene. Here a new difficulty presented itself. The afternoon session of the school having commenced, the main outer doors, which open upon the foot of the stairs, had been closed. Against these the affrighted children were wedged in masses, and as the doors open inward it was some time before relief could be given them. The police fortunately effected an entrance by a rear door, but for which timely help probably many more of the children would have been suffocated.

Much commendation is due to the teachers for their presence of mind. Miss McFarland, one of the assistants in the primary department, finding the children of her department becoming alarmed, placed herself in the doorway, and exerted her utmost strength to arrest them as they endeavored to rush from the room, and although several times thrown down and trampled upon, she still persisted in her efforts, until finally she was so much injured as to be compelled to relinquish the post. So impetuous was the rush, however, that five of the female teachers were forced over the banisters and fell with the children into the well. They were happily not seriously injured. The sterner discipline exercised over the boys' departments prevented them generally from joining the rush. Only three of the pupils in the upper male department were among the killed.—*N. Y. Com.*

The children were generally between 6 and 15 years of age.

The Express says, "The scene was heart rending—the recognition of the dead by their broken-hearted parents. Upon the faces of the little ones, who had so suddenly been summoned from this world, there was in most cases an expression of pain fixed, which stirred still deeper the founts of feeling in the spectators."

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane, Col. C. D. HILL, of Duplin, to Miss EMILY C., daughter of the late H. B. Howard, of Wilmington.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l Bethea, Mr. NEILL B. McQUEEN, to Miss CATHARINE CARMICHAEL, all of Marion.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. J. H. Coffmann, RICHARD H. COWAN, to Mrs. MARGARET LOCKE,—all of Rowan county.

In Orange county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A Wilson, D. D., Dr. JOHN W. BOND, of Bertie, to Miss MARY FRANCES MEBANE, daughter of Mr. William Mebane.

Also on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Donnelly, Col. MARTIN W. LEACH, of Randolph, to Miss SALLIE A. MANGUM, daughter of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

DIED,

In Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday last, after a brief illness, JOHNSON MALLETT DE BERNIERE, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Marion, McDowell county, N. C. Mr. DeBerniere was the only child of the late Peter J. and Ellen Deberniere Mallett, was born in this place in 1828, and graduated at the University of North Carolina in the Class of 1849. He had but recently commenced the practice of Law, for which he possessed genius that would have insured success if it had been the will of Providence to spare his life. He was one of the gentlest and most affectionate of beings, of exemplary habits, who won his way to the hearts of all who knew him. His mortal remains were brought for deposite in the family burial place in this town.

At Chapel Hill, on the 10th inst., MARK BENNET, son of Rev. Mark Bennet, of Edgecombe county, aged eighteen years.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

NOVEMBER 25, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$ 16	$ 18
Sides,	15	16
Shoulders,	14	15
Western,	12	14
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¼	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¼
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5	
Fine,	4 75	
Scratched,	4 50	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	85
Wheat,	80	
Oats,	50	
Peas,	80	
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	26	27
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 40	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 10	1 15
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
Whiskey,	37	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	8
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MRAKET.

BACON.—The sale of this article is considerably curtailed, owing to the large amount of fine Beef and Pork in market.

COTTON.—Prices are fully maintained; if any change, it is in favor of sellers. The factories of this place, and orders from factories of the interior have considerable influence on our market.

CORN.—There is no surplus on hand; and the quantity coming in is not more than is needed for daily consumption.

No change in Turpentine.

Trade in general has been very good during the last week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams plenty at 12½; Sides and Shoulders scarce at 10 to 11. Corn—Good stock on hand, at 52½; retailing at 67½ to 70. No Lard; demand small. Shingles $3 to $3½. Timber—One raft common Mill sold at 9 50. Turpentine—Soft 2 35; Hard 1 35; Spirits 29. Tar 160.—*Herald.*

COTTON.—It is with pleasure we are enabled to quote sales of this article in our market, tho' as yet they are light; yet we hope the transactions will gradually increase. We learn that there are several buyers in market, and that a sale of a lot took place this morning at 7¼ cents per lb., *cash.*—*Journal.*

At Cheraw, cotton 6½ to 7⅞. Receipts of the season so far only 2000 bales. Planters holding back for better prices. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6. Bacon retails at 16 to 17.—Lard 15. Pork 8 00.

At New York, cotton firm; middling to good middling Uplands 8 to 8⅝. Rio coffeee 8½ to 9. Flour 3 50 to 4 12. Corn 60 to 61. Spirits Turpentine 38 to 39.

At New Orleans, strict middling cotton 7¼. Molasses 24 to 24½. Sugar 4½ to 5.

At Charleston, cotton 6¾ to 8½; middling to good middling 7⅞ to 7¾—a rise of ⅛. Corn 65 to 70.

Total receipts of cotton 410,397 bales, against 382,371 last year. Increase 28,026.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.—Steamer Chatham, with Boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for W A Lash, Carr & Watson, Holt, Murray & Co, Holmes, Culp & Co, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J R & D C Hardin, C F Faucett, Island Ford Co, Hauser & Wilson, B L Durham & Co, W M Davis & Co, Long & Webb, Jones & Ruffin, G W Mordecai, J D Williams, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Council & Cain, Jenkins & Roberts, P P Johnson, W R Love, J A Gilchrist, C S Johnson, J A Spears, Capt R McRae, Murchison, Reid & Co, Cook & Johnson, Wm Boylan, Lawrence & Troy, Cedar Falls Co, Rev A Smedes, S Boon, J Hargrove, P C Saunders, W Boyden, C A Brown, Headen & Horne, J Utley, J W Conrad, W L Pomeroy, T Curtis, J & B G Worth, Boger & Reece, M D & W R Smith, Boger & Maxwell, E C Hall, J B Newby, D Barringer, A Johnson & Co, W J McConnell, W S Gilmer, G Morgan, B F Bell, J T O Wilbar, C Banks, B Julien.

Nov. 24.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for H & E J Lilly, J B Ferguson, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, W Fuller, McLauchlin & Jones, L B Walker, F Fries, Brown, Frailey & Co, L J Haughton, T S Lutterloh, E J Hale, C Benhow, S J Hinsdale, W R Love, C S Johnson, Ray & Pearce, W McIntyre, H A London, J H Hall, J & C J Cowles, Leete & Johnson, J H & J Martine, A A McKethan, Tillinghast & Co, R Jones, J M Beasley, W H Lutterloh, M W Jessup, F D Breece, S Pearce, Cook & Johnson, J Jenkins, Dr W R Holt, Houston & Co, Rogers & Hall, R M Orrell.

Nov. 24.—Steamer Evergreen, with Lighter Ben Rush in tow, with goods for F Mahler, J G & F B Lash, Lash & Bro, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, F & H Fries, G W Leary, H G Hall, Mr Gallsom, B Robinson, Willkings & Co, Beaver Creek Co, M McNeill, G S Deming, J Hartman, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, Hall & Sackett, W Murphy & Co, J & T Waddill, E J Hale & Son, G W Brown, N K McDuffie, W Bell, S J Hinsdale, A H Whitfield, Rev S Pearce, A Johnson & Co, McDonald & Whaley, McLean & Jones, Prof M Fetter, Cook & Johnson, W McIntyre, M N Leary, A A McKethan, E S Hobbs, A Gainey, Leete & Johnson, S D Bumpass, C S Johnson, W Winslow, P G Evans, J A Gilchrist, P Taylor, Cook & Taylor, J H Hawley, S Boon, W F Moore, J McRorie, N McLean.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19.—Brig Ellen Hayden from Havana. 20.—Schrs Corinthian from Baltimore, Mary Powell and L P Smith from New York, Tyrone from Fall River, Mass. 22.—Brig Ino from Cardiff, Schr Henry Baker from Charleston.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

SPECIAL TERM.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law will be held on the 2d Monday in February 1852, for the trial of such Civil Cases as were on the trial docket at Fall Term, 1851.

Suitors and witnesses will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, Clerk.

Nov. 22, 1851. 42tc

NOTICE.

ON Friday the 28th inst., will be sold, at my residence, four miles west of town, on the Turnpike Road, Cows and Calves, Sows & Pigs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Wagon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms made known on day of sale.

Also, on Saturday the 29th, will be sold at Colin McPherson's, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagon, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Utensils, Cows, Hogs, &c. Terms on day of sale.

S. S. GILCHRIST.

Nov. 24, 1851. 1t

MERCER POTATOES.

25 BARRELS now landing.
5 hhds. Molasses do.
For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

Nov. 24. 42-tf

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale her Plantation, known as the "Shaw Place." This Plantation contains 100 Acres, about one-third of which is cleared. It partly lies within the Town limits, on Cross Creek. A portion of it is well timbered. The River field contains productive meadows, and produces good Corn crops. There are several improvements on the place.

For further particulars, inquire of Major Arch'd McLean or James Banks.

ANN SHAW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1851. 42-3t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.

Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42-tf
November 18, 1851. }

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

Nov. 18, 1851. 41-7t

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN of good moral character and honest habits, who can be fully recommended as a first rate Cook, and is not over thirty years old. For such a servant the highest market price in cash will be given by the subscriber. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

Nov. 18, 1851. 41tlJ

Hotchkiss Water Wheels

CAN be furnished by the undersigned. Old Mills can save $10 to $15, and new Mills $30 to $40, by procuring these Wheels of me. Casting for the latest improvements in saw mills constantly on hand. Steam mills repaired throughout. Grates for burning saw dust, sash weights, corn shellers, Blacksmith irons, mill spindles, gearing, backs for chimneys, fronts for fire-places, and castings of every description, made to order.

He has just returned from the Great Exhibition, and is prepared to furnish machinery of the latest improvement. A few patterns for fancy railing fences for yards and cemeteries expected daily. Horse Powers for threshing grain, sawing wood, and grinding corn, made to order. A four-horse Power, with grist mill to grind 40 to 50 bushels of corn per day, for $350. He is also making preparation to manufacture Page's celebrated Saw Mills for sawing lumber,—will saw 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

A specimen of fancy Casting can be seen at the Observer Office.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 19, 1851. 41-3m

THE DISTINCTION DRAWN.

At the present day, it is the usage of patent medicine Proprietors to offer their articles with a recommendation, that "they are a sure cure" for all or the most of the maladies to which the human race is subject. The result is, that the public generally has been most egregiously gulled by them. It is quackery of the deepest dye, to offer medicine for the cure of diseases that differ totally in their nature and character; as, for instance, consumption, or liver affections, dropsy or rheumatism. Scientific medicine holds that one remedy is to cure only such affections as are similar or analagous, and consequently there must be different medicines for different diseases. Quackery holds that one remedy is sufficient for all or many disorders, whether analagous or not.

Without a patent or guaranty of any kind from government, and none ought to be wanted, Dr. Little has found it absolutely necessary, in conducting an extensive Drug Business, to have a few Pharmaceutical Medicines prepared for family use, that are really good, if not in advance of any of the day. Some of these compounds are entirely new, whilst others are an improvement upon the old plan. They are prepared in the best manner from select medicines, and are prescribed for such maladies as they will assuredly cure, or are very likely to do so, and no others. And from the fact that he has been enabled to cure a great many cases with them, that other physicians had failed in, as well as that they are now extensively recommended by many, he doubts not but that they are not only superior, but rarely equalled from any quarter. To illustrate, wherever the Anodyne Cough Drops and Vermifuge have been well tried, and it is the case in many places, not only individuals but whole neighborhoods are ready to vouch for the unparalleled success of them. In no less degree of success, however, have the D

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the new Brick Store, two doors west of the Cape Fear Bank, where they are receiving their Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope, Fish, of different kinds.

In fact, every thing usually called for in the mercantile line, to which they invite an examination. LEETE & JOHNSON.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and offers for sale, a well selected stock of

Groceries,

Lemon, Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers,
Pilot Bread,
Pickles and Preserves,
Nuts, Raisins and Prunes,
Tobacco and Cigars,

On the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

CHS. BANKS.
No. 3 Green st.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS;

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Blacksmiths', Coopers', and Carpenters' Tools; Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, &c.; Hollow-ware; Heavy goods for Negroes, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold at wholesale or retail, to suit customers. We say nothing about how the above Goods were bought, or how they will be sold, but we do say come and see, at the Huske buildings, Green Street.

P. TAYLOR.

Oct. 28. Carolinian 2m 34-2m

STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

RAISINS AND FIGS,

NEW CROP RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

Fresh Figs.
Pickles and Prunes.
Soft shell Almonds.
Filberts. Walnuts.
Brazil Nuts.
Cocoa. Chocolate.
Preserved Ginger.
Goshen Butter, in 12lb. kegs.
Smoked Beef and Tongues.

Just received and for sale by

CHAS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-1m

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,

For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

Mrs. BEVIL has opened that large and convenient house, near the foot of Haymount, on Hay street, known as the Farmers' and Planters' Hotel, where she would be glad to accommodate gentlemen with Board by the week or month.

Families can be supplied with pleasant rooms.

She is also prepared to accommodate Travellers and their horses. Her Stables are attended to by one well acquainted with the management of horses.

Those who are so kind as to patronize her, shall find that her greatest care will be to please.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Mitts, long and short: a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns; watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

CASH

PAID for YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter-business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

R. Branson & Son

OFFER FOR SALE,

1 HHD. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
2 hhds. New Orleans ditto,
20 bbls. Refined ditto,
5 " Granulated ditto,
30 bags green Rio Coffee,
5 " Gov't Java ditto,
75 kegs Nails, 3d. to 6 inch Spikes,
1 dozen English cross-cut Saws,
5 casks Cheese,
20 boxes ditto,
10 boxes fine Chewing Tobacco,
Extra Wool Hats, Negro Shoes & Blankets.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75tf

Brussels and other Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Druggets, Crumb-Cloths, Piano and Table Covers. For sale by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-tf

THE SCOTTISH GAEL, or Celtic Manners, as preserved among the Highlanders, being an historical and descriptive account of the inhabitants, antiquities, and national peculiarities of Scotland, by James Logan. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

To Plank Road Contractors.

THE undersigned is authorized to let to contract the first seven sections of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, extending from Fayetteville to McArthur's Creek, 7 miles.

The reports and estimates of the Engineer can be seen, by calling on the Sec'y, Jno. M. Rose.

Applications must be made very soon.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

Nov. 6, 1851. 37-tf

WELDON HOTEL,

Weldon, N. C.

THE subscriber, who kept the Rail Road Hotel in North Carolina last year, having taken the above house, formerly Spruill's, and for several years past kept by Mr. W. T. Whitfield, who now keeps the new Hotel in Weldon, and having had the house thoroughly renovated, and supplied with new Beds, Bedding and Furniture, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that his house is now open for the reception of Rail Road passengers, and others who may favor him with a call.

Supper, including the best Oysters received daily from Portsmouth, Va., will always be found ready on the table on the arrival of the Cars.

The Weldon Hotel is in the rear of the other house, and is, therefore, although within a few yards of the Rail Road, almost entirely cut off from the view of the Passengers, by that house, and the Southern Ticket Office. Passengers have to pass by, and almost over the steps of that house to get to that of the subscriber; and to prevent Passengers, the Ladies, particularly strangers, from being deterred from crossing the street over to his house, in the night, or in bad weather, they are earnestly requested to inquite of the Passengers, on the Boats or Cars, who have stopped at his house, as to its quality and standing as a Hotel, whether they have met with nicer Beds, or a better Table, South or North, where there is not a good City Market. He is determined to keep his house equal to the best and second to none.

The Ticket Office for Baltimore by way of Petersburg, Richmond, Washington City, &c. is in his house. The Ticket Office for Baltimore, by way of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Bay Line, is in Mr. Whitfield's house; but the Proprietors of either house will procure Tickets for the Passengers from the other Office, while they are at supper.

JAMES GRESHAM.

Weldon, Nov. 4, 1851. 37-1m

DYSPEPSIA.

VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Low Givenous, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In ALL CASES of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 38-y

D. LYMAN BURBANK,

Successor to Hatch & Burbank,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff;

KEEPS constantly on hand the above named articles, of the most popular brands, and warranted equal to any in the country. Having made arrangements with an extensive house in Baltimore, he will sell at Baltimore prices, and respectfully invites the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country to give him a call.

☞ Front Street, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart, (at the sign of THE TURK.)

Wilmington, Oct. 9, 1851. 36tf

PLANTS.

I HAVE now in bloom and ready for delivery—

Cactus Truncatum.
Heleotrope, two varieties.
Daphne Odora, (hardy.)
Chrysanthemum, various colors.

The following may be planted now:

Grape Vines, at 25 to 50 cents each, some of the best in cultivation.
Dwarf Pear Trees, at 50 cts. to $1 each, some of which have borne fruit this year over 8 inches in circumference.
Osage Orange, at $10 per thousand, for hedges.
Strawberries, at 50 cts. to $2 per hundred.
Raspberries, at $2 to $3 per dozen.

I expect to receive in a few days a large addition to stock of Green-house and Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Trees, &c.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-3w

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

15 FULL SETS country-made BREECHING, for wagons.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

Owner Wanted for Powder.

SOME four weeks ago a box was sent to us with our name in pencil mark, and no other name about it. It contained four kegs Powder. The owner can have it by paying the fees and this advertisement.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-2w

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851. 25tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres: plain ditto: changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

Watches and Jewelry,

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Buttonhole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE of BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

ROPE and Bagging, and Bagging Twine, for sale by

LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Dow-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. John B. Troy, Jr., next door to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, South West Corner of Market Square.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	584
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A GREAT SALE!

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 9th day of December next, at EGYPT, all of my

PERISHABLE PROPERTY,

Consisting of my crops of Corn, Fodder, Oats, Cotton, and about 15,000 lbs. of Pork. One fine blooded Mare and a fine work Horse; nine splendid Mules, mostly young, having sold my old Mules at private sale. Two fine yoke of Oxen; about 50 head of blooded Cattle, crossed with the Devonshire, Ayrshire, and Durham blood of cattle. My Durham Bull Rob Roy, who was sired by Prince Albert, (imported,) out of one of the best cows of Mr. Robert Donaldson of New York. Rob is the largest bull I ever saw. I have some 15 bull yearlings, from 6 months to 2 years old, and several heifers, that I have kept for this sale, refusing to sell them at private sale. A number of fine Milch Cows. My Sheep, and some Sows and Pigs. Wagons, Carts and Ploughs, Harrows, &c. of every kind that ought to be kept on a farm. Two wheat Fans; one set of Blacksmith's Tools; one Reaper, that will cut from 15 to 18 acres of wheat per day. With many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

This property will be sold at 12 months' credit, with interest from date.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham Co., Oct. 20, 1851. 36-4t*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

John P. Yates and Sarah his wife, *against* Mark Cole and Margaret his wife, Lucy Diggs, and Alexander McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Lucy Diggs, and the said Alexander McRae, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Lucy and the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Bill of Complaint aforesaid.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, A. D. 1851.

Edward Patterson, Archibald Leach and wife Catharine, Sarah Patterson, and James W. C. Graham, *against* Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, and Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara McLeod.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it is adjudged and decreed, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for the Defendants, Archibald Patterson, Daniel Patterson, Duncan McLeod and wife Barbara, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Geo. B. Wetmore, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

32-6tw] GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 40-*3w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the late John Stewart, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of the Trustor, on Wednesday the 3d December next, (being County Court week,) his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness; one Cart and Harness; one Cow.

—ALSO—

The late Residence of the deceased, known as STEWART'S HOTEL, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a good Well of water.

Terms at Sale.

G. W. ROSE, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Nov. 13, 1851. 39-*ts

A desirable Location for a Medical Practitioner, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Robeson county—350 acres—lying on the East side of Indian Swamp, three miles from Lumber River, on the road leading from Lumberton to Fair Bluff, adjoining the lands of Brumbles, Rhodes and others. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, convenient outhouses, and a Medical office conveniently fitted up. Fifty acres of the land is under cultivation; the remainder well timbered, convenient to market, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, &c. He also offers his stock of Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Books. His medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use. His Library is very select, containing the most approved authors. The location for a physician is decidedly the best in the country. He therefore invites the Profession to give this notice consideration. Any one wishing to purchase, or wishing further information, will do well to apply on the premises, or address the subscriber at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C., by the 20th of December next.

JOHN M. McLEAN.

Nov. 13, 1851. 40-3t*

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a teacher for five or six children, from 7 to 13 years of age. An opportunity for a young man prosecuting collegiate or professional study.

Reference required. Inquire at this office.

Nov. 4, 1851. 38-3t*

BACON, Lard, and Flour, for sale by

LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly repaired with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and as cheap prices as can be purchased any where North or South.

CHARLES E. SHORT.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 71tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain.